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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower reviews

The Week in Focus

Neutrals on Guard Rome Fêtes Victory

Two ambassadors—one Britain's envoy to China who lies critically wounded by Japanese bullets; the other, America's envoy to London who has rushed home to confer on world affairs—focus attention on widening international complications of the Far East's undeclared war.

The shooting of Ambassador Knatchbull-Hugessen by two machine-gunning Japanese airplanes which also bombed his automobile without making a hit, is called an accident by Tokyo. The incident occurred Thursday on the road between Nanking and Shanghai. A British flag flew from the car's radiator cap. Tokyo says a larger flag should have been spread over the top of the car.

The incident again underlines, as the shell falling on the U. S. S. Augusta at Shanghai did a week ago, how rapidly war's accidents can spread beyond their original scope, once warfare begins.

♪ ♪ ♪

Japan, Britain, U. S.

Already Britain and the United States, not to mention France and other powers with extensive interests in the Far East, face the prospect of a China dominated from Tokyo. Japan's announcement Wednesday of a blockade against Chinese shipping along the China coast raised the familiar specter of interference with shipping of neutrals. Spain has shown how hard it is to prevent the bombing of neutral ships, even assuming the belligerents try to confine their attacks to enemy ships.

War is like that. And the Japanese Navy on Friday openly stated its intent to halt and search neutral merchant vessels which might be carrying supplies to China. Tokyo takes a milder tone than the Navys, but blockades are hard to keep in hand.

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The week's developments thus shift the Sino-Japanese war onto a larger stage. What will the neutrals do? So far, they have taken steps to protect their rights and their nationals, while keeping hands off in the quarrel between China and Japan. On Monday, however, and again on Friday, Secretary Hull restated American policy toward the Far East in a way to hint strong action in future if it is needed.

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Whither Japan?

The future lies in Japan's hands. No indication has been given by Tokyo of stopping the Nipponese war machine until it has destroyed the Nationalist Government at Nanking. That would leave China headless, again turned over to local war lords except so far as Japan supplies a new central government and makes deals with war lords in remote territories. The Nanking Government is the only present hope of Chinese national unity.

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War Shakes Business

In Japan, in world financial markets, and in trade centers from San Francisco to New York and on around the world, the war already has dislocated prices, production and delivery schedules. Pacific ship lines are hard hit. Japanese bonds continue to fall; some have slumped as much as 30 points.

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Some 20 American airplanes are reported on the way to China, bought from a Delaware firm. Tokyo sees its dread of Russian aid for China confirmed in rumors that Soviet airplanes are being supplied.

Americans are advised by their embassy at Nanking to leave that city. Child refugees arriving at Manila go wild with fright when friendly airplanes greet their ship. A plane means a bomber to them now. In Shanghai, another heavy shell fell in the International Settlement, causing serious damage.

♪ ♪ ♪

The military situation took a new turn, with China preparing to withdraw to a more strategic line up-river from Shanghai.

In North China, Maj. Gen. Shigeo Fujii, commander-in-chief of the Japanese-Manchoukuo armies north of the Great Wall, was reported killed in action. Japanese claim to have taken Kalgan, key city of Chahar. Chinese hold Nankow Pass after severe fighting.

♪ ♪ ♪

Asian Air Route

Winging over the vast reaches of Central Asia, a German Lufthansa plane has crossed the wild Pamir Mountains, northeastern range of the Himalayas, on a commercial survey flight to the Pacific. It is heading for South China, away from the war zones.

Imperial Airways completed the third round trip flight of its Caledonia flying boat over the north Atlantic. Time from Botwood, Newfoundland, to Foynes, Ireland: 11 hours, 33 minutes—fastest of the survey flights.

♪ ♪ ♪

Italian pilots won the first three places and prizes totalling 3,000,000 francs in the 3600-mile race from

(Continued on Page 8, Column 7)

In the Boston Section:

Good record in wages and employment shown during July.

Marblehead thronged as five great racing J boats compete.

Newton police slayer held without bail after capture.

50 picked policemen complete Harvard traffic class.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section,
Beginning on Page 9

Prof. Peter Pan (Maude Adams) Is Teacher Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Peter Pan is to become a professor.

In that short sentence is epitomized the vast change that has come over the world since 1906, when Maude Adams, whose name is written big in the role of the unforgettables of the theater, first brought Barrie's wistful child to the old Empire Theater here under the direction of Charles Frohman.

Announcement that Miss Adams, who retired from the stage in 1918 and has made only two brief reappearances since then, had accepted the chair of Professor of Drama at Stephens College, in Columbia, Mo., was made by Dr. James Madison Wood, president of the institution, here today. He said she would take up her duties at the beginning of the school term next month. The arrangement with Miss Adams, he added, was only for September, October and November, but he voiced the hope it would lead to a permanent connection between her and Stephens College and the founding there of a Maude Adams School of Drama.

Few more glamorous figures of the stage than Miss Adams exist in the United States today. Her name recalls an era that is gone forever through the development of motion pictures and forms of theatrical entertainment having little relation to the art of yesterday. This art was exemplified by Miss Adams in the highest degree, and no theatergoer of the years when she and John Drew alternately opened the old Empire's seasons but laments the passing. Indeed, if Miss Adams tells her class at Stephens about the changes that have come over the theater since those years, she might well ask, parenthetically:

"Why don't folks do as they used to do?"

Miss Adams comes from a stage family, as is well known, having appeared in child's parts when she was a mere schoolgirl in her native town of Salt Lake City, Utah. She joined the E. H. Sothern Company in New York when she was 16, her

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Labor: Will A. F. of L. Expel CIO Units?

Mexican Labor Crisis Has Much in Common With That in the U. S.

Along Same Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 29—Striking similarities between the crises in Mexico and the United States over who shall control organized labor, and what will be the relations of labor and government, are brought into focus by the struggle in the Vera Cruz textile area here.

Mexico has its conservative A. F. of L. and its impetuous C. T. O.; its William Green and its John L. Lewis; its national president, who is actively enlisted on the side of organized labor, and its equivalent, of sorts, to the Wagner Act.

A statement by President Cárdenas indicates how close is his paternalistic attitude toward labor to that of President Roosevelt:

"It is indisputable that unionization tends to strengthen the position of the worker, and in this respect the government has adopted a stand frankly protectionist. The desire of the government is that the workers should attain total union organization.

"The protection of the rule of the majority is the result of the principles which inspired labor legislation in Mexico, backed by the firm proposition that the government should contribute to the strengthening of the worker's organization. For this purpose the union system provides the best means for social and economic evolution and the protection of the rights of the workers."

Under this government protection, which has been effective since the adoption of the Constitution of 1917, subject to varying practice, the Mexican labor movement has grown into a vigorous national force which has reached its highest development during the present regime of President Cárdenas.

Associated With Calles

In this growth, two rival organizations have appeared, which closely parallel those in the United States. The older of the Mexican groups is the Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers, which is equivalent to the American Federation of Labor, and is actually affiliated with it. Its leader is Luis N. Morones, whose position and characteristics as leader of the older and more conservative union are not unlike those of William Green.

Señor Morones was one of the foremost organizers of the Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers, popularly known as the C. R. O. M., in 1917 and 1918. A potent leader and shrewd organizer, who possesses great physical and personal force, he is credited with building it by 1925 into the strongest labor organization which the country had known.

The political wing of the C. R. O. M. took a prominent part in the election of the one-time leftist Presi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Luis N. Morones
General Secretary of the Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers

Inventors Test Latest Model In Cotton Pickers

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 28 (AP)—The Rust brothers unveiled a new cotton picking machine today within sight of mid-Southern fields where the centuries-old hand technique remains the sole means of harvesting one of the biggest crops in years.

John Rust rolled out the huge new machine he and his brother, Mack, have completed, and claimed it would answer objections to the mechanized pickers they demonstrated last year.

The new picker has double the picking units of the original machine and is equipped with electric lights for night work.

Field Tests Planned

"The machine will pick cotton more cheaply than hand labor and pluck as many bolls from the stalk in five minutes as an ordinary worker could pick in an entire day," John Rust declared. "It will be placed in operation on a Mississippi plantation within two weeks for exhaustive field tests."

The picker is self-powered. One man can handle it. As it moves down the rows of cotton, the stalks are compressed into a channel against hundreds of moist spindles twirling on revolving drums staggered tandem fashion. The spindles of one unit pick from the right side of the stalk and the other from the left.

A new type doffer—to prevent clogging—strips the cotton from the spindles and drops it into two receptacles, from which it is blown through two pipes into huge cotton bags hung on the rear of the machine.

Last year the Rust picker was pulled by a tractor and had only one drum of spindles. It was neces-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Report Says Green-Lewis Split Will Culminate in Expulsion

Due at Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 28—Action to expel the original C. I. O. unions from the American Federation of Labor at long last is forecast for the A. F. of L.'s annual convention five weeks hence, it develops at its preliminary executive council meeting here.

The council plans to recommend expulsion, according to word coming from within its membership. The procedure, if carrying out the recommendation, will be for the convention by a two-thirds vote to direct the council to expel the C. I. O. at its discretion. This course follows the method of ouster laid down in the federation's constitution.

Obviously, the council is counting on a hardening of sentiment against the C. I. O. within the A. F. of L. at the last convention an influential element wanted to throw out the C. I. O. units but contented itself with suspension. Since then a number favorable to the C. I. O. have switched. It is possible that the convention will still not expel, but one of the principal friends of the C. I. O. in last year's convention now here declares that if expulsion is voted on, it will carry without important objection.

Effect in C. I. O. Doubtful

Whether expulsion will mean anything to the C. I. O. is regarded as doubtful, since it grants that it is building up a separate federation of labor of its own and is functioning as a federation today.

From a practical standpoint, the C. I. O. unions are already out of the A. F. of L., it is observed by officials here. The C. I. O. group was first suspended a year ago after trial by the executive council. And the suspension was ratified by last fall's convention.

Their local unions are being dropped from city, county and state federations of labor except in a fraction of cases, where the C. I. O. controls the federation. The policy of the A. F. of L. is then to revoke the charter and issue a new one to unions giving it allegiance.

National ouster is regarded as a climax to a program of state and local ouster now in large part completed. However, one significant difference remains between suspension and expulsion.

As long as an international union is only suspended, the A. F. of L. cannot charter a new international union to enter its industrial field.

The jurisdiction of a suspended union, whether it be over coal miners, textile workers, needle

(Continued on Page 5, Column 8)

Soviet Polar Camp Drifts 300 Miles

SOVIET NORTH POLE CAMP (By Radio to Moscow), Aug. 28 (AP)—The ice floe on which the Soviet expedition is encamped today had drifted a total of 330 miles in a zigzag line since its tents were pitched 100 days ago. It was estimated if the drift continued, the floe might reach the Spitzbergen latitude or be carried to the Greenland Sea by the end of the winter.

There has been continuous snowfall. The visibility today was 1640 feet; the temperature, 30.2 degrees Fahrenheit; the barometer reading, 29.38 inches.

Soviet Icebreaker Hunts Polar Flyers

POINT BARROW, Alaska, Aug. 27 (AP)—The famous Soviet icebreaker Krassin broke through Arctic ice and adverse winds to reach here today and become the pivot in a search for the six lost transpolar aviators.

Four planes, to be used in sweeping ice fields to the north and east for Pilot Sigismund Levaneffsky and his five companions, were aboard the Krassin. Gasoline and oil for search planes basing at Barrow were landed.

As far as could be learned here, Soviet Pilot Zadkoff was still between Barter Island and Demarcation Point to the eastward, Canadian Pilot Bob Randall at Aklavik, N. W. T., and Sir George Hubert Wilkins at Coppermine, N. W. T.

New Deal Cash Is Still Buying Surplus Crops

Farm Income Highest Since 1930 and Retail Food Cost Up 2.2 P. C.

U.S. Buys Tomatoes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—The retail cost of food has gone up 2.2 per cent in the last year and farm income is higher than at any time since 1930, but the Government is still using federal funds to maintain produce prices.

Federal food-buying activities are carried on under a 1935 amendment making available 30 per cent of the gross receipts from customs collections each year "to encourage the domestic consumption of such commodities or products by diverting them . . . from the normal channels of trade and commerce."

Latest move in this field is the allocation of $500,000 to buy up canned tomatoes "as a means of increasing returns to tomato farmers." A score of other products have been diverted from the market since 1935 including apples, beans, grapefruit, oranges, peas, peaches, pears, prunes, butter, cheese, eggs, skimmed and evaporated milk, wheat and cattle.

Federal food purchases are made by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, a federal agency originally established to supplement relief grants with relief in the form of commodities. With the tapering down of relief, the corporation has shifted its emphasis from the giving of relief to the surplus removal function.

Hopes to Keep Price Up

The produce-buying programs usually run over a short period of time when the AAA finds that a surplus production above normal demand in any particular area is tending to depress the national price of the crop. Canned tomato purchases, about to begin, will run over a period of six weeks.

Tomatoes are selling at some points as low as $6 a ton at the canning factory, compared with an average of $12.86 a ton in the last two years. Prices are particularly low in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, where farmers plant their crop without knowing the price at which they will be able to sell. Farmers who signed contracts with canning companies before planting are better off.

Since the marketing season has just begun, the FSCC has not entered many markets yet this year. It did, however, spend $2,000,000 in buying up an 8,000,000 dozen egg surplus, halting a price decline but boosting the price to the consumers two to five cents a dozen.

Where Consumer Comes In

The FSCC contends that in the end, the consumer benefited because the program discouraged heavy forced sales of poultry and reduced hatchings last spring, both of which would have led to smaller supplies and higher prices this fall.

Though it has the same general purpose of raising the farmer's income, the FSCC program is a little different than the crop loan scheme about to be extended to cover this year's cotton crop. Under the cotton loan plan, the Government will not buy the surplus outright but will make a loan of nine cents a pound. If the market price falls below that figure it will be cheaper for the cotton grower to keep the Government's money and let it take his crop. If the price falls below nine cents, the Government will find itself with a large supply of cotton on its hands; if not, it will get its loan back when the cotton is sold.

Nine-Cent Cotton Loan

A nine-cent cotton loan has been virtually agreed upon by the Commodity Credit Corporation though detailed terms have not yet been announced.

Certain other subsidy features authorized by Congress will assure the cotton grower of 12 cents a pound for his crop this year. Cotton prices have been wavering between nine and 10 cents a pound.

Meanwhile, the Department of Agriculture announced that the cow, the pig and the little red hen may have the biggest ration of feed in 15 years this winter. Big feed grain crops are in prospect.

Blockader of China

International

Vice Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa

Commander in Chief of the Third Japanese Fleet at Shanghai Whose Proclamation of a Blockade Against Chinese Shipping Has Caused Serious Concern in Washington and London

Japanese Planes Shower Bombs On Shanghai Natives

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28 (AP)—Mayor O. K. Yui of Shanghai announced that 200 persons had been killed and 400 injured today when 16 bombing planes attacked the closely settled Nantao quarter, adjoining the French concession on the southern side of the city.

Besides the normal population of the Chinese business and residential section, many natives had taken refuge there.

The attackers, divided into squadrons of four ships each, swept over the sector several times.

The raid was another of Japan's campaigns to terrorize non-combatant areas, Chinese authorities said the airmen had no particular target but were only trying "to terrify and intimidate helpless citizens."

Each of the four bombing squadrons was followed by protecting pursuit ships. Some of the explosives killed and wounded many laborers who were repairing a railroad. The raid came at the busiest hour of the day.

Railroad Possible Target

It was possible that the airmen were trying to destroy the South Station of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railroad and the Shanghai municipal administrative buildings, but if so, their aim was poor. Their bombs, instead, fell among the humblest of Shanghai's civilian population.

The most tragic aspect of today's slaughter was presented by the scores of little children. Lester Hospital alone admitted 100 of the wounded little ones.

Heavy Japanese bombardment of the Woosung area, 12 miles north of Shanghai, today crippled facilities of two cable companies—Commercial Pacific Cables and Eastern and Northern.

Officials of the companies said they did not know when service would be restored because it was impossible for repairmen to enter the war zone. Meanwhile the American Mackay Company strove to carry the heavy volume of dispatches diverted from the other concerns.

More Americans Depart

With nearly 2000 Americans already evacuated from Shanghai, including 160 who sailed for Manila today on the liner President Lincoln, only 200 women and children are left under the protection of the U. S. Consul General. There were many other Americans, however, in other places of refuge in Shanghai.

The departure of the Americans today, along with 160 refugees of other nationalities, was the quietest of all such removals. The refugees went down the Whangpoo on a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Japan Assures U.S. It Will Not Molest Ships

Washington Insists on Maintenance of Its Rights in East

Rift Seems Healed

At Same Time U. S. Studies Procedure in Case American Ships Are Halted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—The atmosphere here as well as in London is charged with rumors as to what the United States may be disposed to do in case Japan's blockade of part of the Chinese coast should result in interference with neutral commerce.

These rumors go so far as to suggest that the United States might provide an armed convoy for American merchant ships if such interference should develop.

While this may be classed as a possibility, the facts in the situation are less dramatic and outward appearances today point rather to a satisfactory understanding with Japan regarding the blockade. Receipt for the first time here last night of the official text of the Japanese blockade note had a reassuring affect. It emphasized Japans' intentions not to interfere with commerce of other nations than China and contained no phrases which would give substance to reports from Shanghai that Japan might, under the blockade, appropriate cargoes of war materials destined to China in neutral ships.

Insists on Rights

The possibility that Japan might be disposed to take such action in the absence of any disposition on the part of the United States and other neutrals to protest, presumably was the reason why Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday formally notified both Japan and China that it reserves all rights of its own and its nationals in the Far East and will hold the belligerents responsible for any damage and injury.

The hope in official quarters here today is that the notice will forestall any such interference by Japan with American shipping. It is believed that whatever the Japanese intent may have been, the notice will serve to make Japan extremely cautious and to consider carefully any move which might further complicate relations with the United States.

Of course, the wounding of the British Ambassador to China in a Japanese airplane attack on his automobile was also in the minds of the State Department officials when they determined on the notice. Incidents of this character are what cause trouble. It is felt that Japan has tended to be a little too careless in its military operations around Shanghai.

Fits in Court Policy

The notice fits in with the general policy of the United States which is being developed step by step here—a policy officially described as a "middle of the road" policy. This policy undetakes to combine non-investment with a firm insistence on American rights and obligations in the Far East. As revealed by succeeding developments, it involves a firm attitude toward any disposition on the part of either Japan or China to ignore the rights of Americans to security in such cities as Shanghai and the obligation of the Government to defend such rights.

That the United States would go so far as to provide an armed convoy for American merchant ships seeking to trade with China, while possible, does not seem likely. The occasion for making a decision of such a character has not arisen. It appears to observers likely that the Neutrality Act would be applied before such a situation would develop.

Former Americans Offer Aid to China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Two former American citizens who have acquired Chinese citizenship have issued appeals emphasizing their allegiance to their adopted country, and asking others to aid China in period of crisis.

The Rev. Mr. Carl Marvin Hensley, believed to be the first American pastor to become a Chinese, urged the people of his native land to lend moral support.

"My country by adoption is facing a major crisis," he said.

He said he had no ill-will toward Japan, and had advocated friendship and good will for years, still feeling himself ready to rejoice if peace could be brought about. He said China's oppressors are "ungodly militarists."

Mrs. Paul Dewitt Twinem, professor of the University of Nanking, who was naturalized a year and a half ago, writes a letter commenting on a Chinese paper's comment that "no citizen of any country will shed his blood for China" and declares: "I am and always have been ready. Being a pacifist, I could not take up arms for America and now cannot in China. But in other ways, as, for instance, by being an experienced motor driver, I am always gladly and willingly available."

Intimate Message From Washington

British Restrictions in Public Service Serve to Stress Abuse of Perquisites in U. S. Political Offices

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 28

After the way the spoilsmen romped through the late session of Congress, blocking the civil service extension features of the reorganization bill and slicing pieces of patronage pork from the most unlikely legislative haunches, it seems even more than usually unkind to refer to the British example.

But on about the same day that Charles Michelson, the veteran publicity man of the Democratic National Committee—who sits behind the President's chair at press conferences—was taking a profitable little outside job with Crosley Radio, the British Government published a White Paper on the acceptance of business appointments by officers of the Crown.

By mere "executive order," under this White Paper, it is henceforth required of all officers of the Crown services to obtain the permission of the Government before they accept an offer of private employment within two years after they have retired from the Crown service.

Certain types of jobs are listed which fall under this order: businesses and other bodies:

(A) Which are in contractual relationship with the Government;

(B) Which are in receipt of subsidies or their equivalents from the Government;

(C) In which the Government is a shareholder;

(D) Which are in receipt from the Government of loans, guarantees, or other forms of capital assistance;

(E) With which services or departments or branches of Government are, as a matter of course, in a special relationship;

(F) Semi-public organizations brought into being by the Government and/or by Parliament.

British Service Is on High Plane

In addition, the White Paper has an appendix outlining not only the duties of a Crown officer, but of all civil servants. These passages are so eloquent, pitched on so high an ethical plane, that they sound only smug, incredible and impossible, to anyone who does not know from personal experience of the lofty standards of the British public service. Here are some excerpts:

The first duty of a civil servant is to give his undivided allegiance to the State at all times and on all occasions when the State has a claim upon his services. With his private activities the State is in general not concerned, so long as his conduct therein is not such as to bring discredit upon the service of which he is a member. But to say that he is not to subordinate his duty to his private interests, nor to make use of his official position to further those interests, is to say no more than that he must behave with common honesty. The service exacts from itself a higher standard, because it recognises that the State is entitled to demand that its servants shall not only be honest in fact, but beyond the reach of suspicion of dishonesty. . . .

A civil servant is not to subordinate his duty to his private interests; but neither is he to put himself in a position where his duty and his interests conflict. He is not to make use of his official position to further those interests; but neither is he so to order his private affairs as to allow the suspicion to arise that a trust has been abused or a confidence betrayed. These obligations are, we do not doubt, universally recognized througout the whole of the service; if it were otherwise, its public credit would be diminished and its usefulness to the State impaired. . . .

Much Depends on Individual

Practical rules for the guidance of social conduct depend also as much upon the instinct and perception of the individual as upon cast-iron formulas; and the surest guide will, we hope, always be found in the nice and jealous honor of civil servants themselves. The public expects from them a standard of integrity and conduct not only inflexible but fastidious, and has not been disappointed in the past. We are confident that we are expressing the view of the service when we say that the public have a right to expect that standard, and that it is the duty of the service to see that the expectation is fulfilled.

In recent months and years, American cabinet members have published articles in leading national magazines for which they received substantial sums. The ethics of the President's wife accepting large sums from private interests, though she turned the money immediately over to charity, have frequently been called into question.

Not many weeks ago a prominent Government official felt he must leave the public service and earn more money. His reputation made in government service commanded for him a generous salary in the same field in several private concerns. Before he resigned, he called on the President. It is reliably reported that he was told there were ways to augment his income; perfectly legal ways; and that he should get in touch with a publicity expert who would arrange contracts for magazine and radio work raising the Government servant's salary to levels comparable with what he might have got from the private concern.

Here is the ethical "felony" twice compounded. Not only was there no objection to the public servant using his public career as a springboard to get "in the money" but an even worse alternative was proposed: to combine the careers of impartial public servant and private money-maker.

And what a far cry it is from the lofty precepts set out in that White Paper! What a basis on which to found an administration of expanding powers, in which government must do more and more of formerly private functions, meeting new needs—climbing new mountains—on the broken reed of loose ethics and government service ridden with spoils.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Aug. 28, 1937

Education Pages	6-7
The Home Forum	8
"Must I have faith?" (With German Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Boston Events	9
Weather	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Sports Page	12
Home Building and Furnishing Page	13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Movie Guide	19
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

Page 5

Original Purchase of Chicago Said to Rival New York's $24

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—From the grade school history textbooks it always appeared that New York City was the nation's greatest bargain, since Manhattan Island on which it now stands was bought from its original Indian owners for $24 and a few odds and ends which the Dutch threw in for good measure.

But now a Chicagoan arises to claim the historic bargain title for this metropolis. While the price tag on Manhattan Island was certainly a low one, this Chicagoan, finding a record of land purchase made 121 years ago, figures that the sale price for his city was even less. Chicago cost only 6¼ cents a square mile as compared with a figure of 91¼ cents a square mile which he estimates was paid by Father Knickerbocker.

At first glance it appears that New York was the better bargain. In the document found by Harry Kinne, manager of a realty trust company here, the figure set for the exchange with the Indians in future Chicago was $12,000. Certainly a big figure compared to New York's $24, which today might be mistaken for a tip. The explanation lies in the greater territory purchased by Father Dearborn, Chicago's legendary personification. Dad Dearborn got 800 square miles for his money, while Father Knickerbocker got only 22. Of course New York is a lot nearer to ocean transportation and—as New Yorkers might claim—it may have been worth more.

But Father Dearborn really made a smart purchase, Mr. Kinne points out. The deal was on easy terms, $1000 down and $1000 per year in the form of produce of the land.

The Indians didn't require the usual finance company interest, so in 12 years Father Dearborn could say that the town-site was his own. Thus the installment buying plan got off to an early start in Chicago. And the future city got so much land that it could spread in all directions once it started to grow.

British Preparing Protest To Tokyo on Injured Envoy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 28—The Foreign Office is engaged on a note to be presented by the British Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo to the Japanese Government regarding the wounding by Japanese war-planes of the British Ambassador to China. Owing to the injury to Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, R. H. Howe, former Counsellor of the British Embassy in China has been ordered to fly to China today to deputize for the Ambassador.

Meanwhile, marked interest has been aroused here by the news of the concern which is being felt in Berlin over Germany's large commercial and industrial interests in the Far East. Germany's apprehension, it is apparent, is only imperfectly modified by Berlin's desire to place the most favorable possible interpretations upon the actions of Japan, with whom Germany has been collaborating in the Far East.

Two million tons of German shipping enter the port of Shanghai annually—an indication of the commercial problem arising with Japanese military operations and blockade. The total German trade with China amounted to 230,000,000 marks last year.

Another aspect of the situation is reflected in the fact that when hostilities started there were 1400 Germans in Shanghai, of whom 900 so far have been evacuated.

Even more important than the German attitude toward the Far Eastern crisis, however, may be that of Russia. It is understood that the question of Russian intervention on the part of China is again the subject of serious consideration on the part of Russian officialdom.

60,000 Japanese Land

NANKING, Aug. 28 (AP)—Military observers said tonight Japan had almost completed landing an expeditionary force estimated at 60,000 troops in Kiangsu, China's capital province.

A general advance through the province containing Shanghai, Nanking and other great population centers was expected momentarily.

Japan's fresh fighting forces were put ashore at Liuho, Woosung, Chapoo and other areas along the coast and the Yangtse River, which flows from this capital to the China Sea.

Japanese military authorities said they expected the Shanghai phase of the general advance would in itself require three weeks. Once Chinese forces were expelled from the Shanghai area, they said, the drive would carry them on to Soochow, powerful Chinese aviation, artillery and infantry stronghold, and the Kashing Railway, where imposing Chinese defenses have already been erected.

Japanese paved the way for their landing forces along the Yangtze by bombing towns and villages and Nanking.

A censorship here prevented full accounts of the raids being dispatched or published. Chinese said reports might be instructive to Japanese.

(The Japanese navy ministry in Tokyo said three raids in Nanking resulted in bombing an arsenal, gendarmerie and Chinese military positions.)

Americans Held In Cuban Barracks On Arms Charges

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 28 (AP)—Consular requests that 14 British and United States citizens facing trial for possession of arms be transferred from military barracks to a hotel here were refused by Cuban authorities.

The five Americans and nine British were arrested after they fled from a native uprising on Great Inagua Island, the Bahamas, and made their way by boat to Cuba.

Judicial authorities have not announced when the trials will be, but they cannot start sooner than 72 hours after a preliminary hearing this morning. The prisoners could be sent to jail for from six months to two years if convicted. None of the prisoners has a passport or official identification documents.

Authorities said they had three rifles, one shotgun, five pistols, 8000 cartridges, two gas bomb guns, two gas bomb throwers and a dozen gas bombs. They were arrested on suspicion of being involved in a revolutionary movement. Cuba has drastic laws against unauthorized possession of arms.

Josiah Erickson of Swampscott, Mass., one of the arrested Americans, was wounded in escaping from Great Inagua. Other Americans in jail here are Douglas Erickson and Allan G. Howatt, also of Swampscott, Phillip A. Smith of Portland, Maine, and Charles E. Kaddy of Fort Worth, Texas, all officials or employees of the West Indies Chemical Co., Ltd.

In asking that they and the British subjects be transferred to a hotel, United States and British consular officers expressed willingness for them to remain under guard.

PWA Allots Funds Of $28,000,000 For Construction

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (AP)—Administrator Ickes announced yesterday allotment of approximately $28,000,000 of Public Works Administration funds for public construction, including a $20,096,000 loan and grant to aid construction of power and irrigation developments for the "tri-county project" in Nebraska.

Grants for the construction of the new schools, of state legislative projects and of sanitary improvements in Puerto Rico, as well as for the Nebraska development, totaled more than $14,000,000. Loans amounted to more than $13,500,000.

The Nebraska project will include completion of the Keystone Dam, construction of the Jeffrey Canyon Power Plant and the Johnson Canyon Power Plant and erection of power transmission lines. Initial construction on the Keystone Dam and building of irrigation ditches was started under a previous $10,000,000 PWA allotment in 1935.

Construction of 24 additional school projects was estimated to cost $3,193,023, including $885,453 for school improvement program in Akron, Ohio.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

tender before the Japanese squadron bombed the Nantao quarter.

The next departures for America will be on Monday and Tuesday on the liners President McKinley and President Hoover, for which bookings were heavy.

Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British ambassador who was wounded Thursday by a Japanese aerial machine gunner, was visited at a Shanghai hospital today by his wife, who had hurried from North China on a British destroyer to be at his side.

His condition was reported as very satisfactory.

Nankow Pass Occupation Completed After 16 Days, Japanese Leaders Claim

PEIPING, Aug. 28 (AP)—Japanese military authorities today claimed complete occupation of strategic Nankow Pass, the 12-mile-long gateway to inner Mongolia, after a 16-day battle.

The Japanese forces now are moving westward along the Pingsui railroad which the Chinese still hold above the pass, sandwiching 70,000 Chinese troops between 40-mile fronts.

A wide gap in the Japanese lines still would permit the easy flight of the Chinese to the southwest toward Tatung in Shansi province, it was said.

Target for Japanese Air Raiders

Nanking, Capital of China

A View of the Walled City Which Was Bombed by Japanese Planes, Devastating a Big Section of the National Capital

New Yorker Starts Fund for Refugees

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Aug. 28

Arthur Kohlberg of New York today contributed the first funds given by any foreigner for the evacuation of Shanghai's homeless, helpless Chinese war victims.

Cabling $2500, he said: "I give this $2500 with all my heart in a great humanitarian cause."

New Peace Effort Asked in Austria To Halt War Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Aug. 28—It is regarded here as highly significant that Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg has chosen the Peace Congress of Roman Catholic ex-service men as the occasion for his first major address in recent months.

The speech was devoted entirely to the subject of peace between nations. The time when one group of nations was busy casting the aspersion of war guilt upon another group of nations now has definitely passed, he said. Such recriminations would never be revived, he added, since all peoples shared the responsibility for the disaster of the World War. It has now become the duty of all to rectify the mistakes of the past through a common peace effort, he said, undertaken in friendship and brotherhood between nations and for the benefit of each people separately.

World Peace Parley At 'Earliest Date' Asked by Veterans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—With the sending of a telegram to President Roosevelt requesting him to issue a call for a World War veterans' peace conference in Washington "at the earliest practical date," a campaign for a conference of international dimensions was launched here this week at a meeting of veterans' organizations at the Hotel Commodore. Milton Solomon, deputy comptroller of New York City and chairman of the veterans' division of the New York World's Fair of 1939, sent the telegram to the President and announced the veterans' plan.

The plea for such prompt action was laid by speakers to the desire of the veterans for peace arising from their knowledge of the horrors of war.

"We hold that a supreme council for peace," the telegram to the President said in part, "made up of representatives of war veteran groups of all nations, and including members of both rank and file, could and should be an effective instrument in promoting peace and understanding throughout the world."

'Erl Boiner' to Test Teachers in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Applicants for teaching jobs in New York will have to pass "phonograph tests" as part of a campaign by educators to protect school children from "New Yorkese" English.

Joseph K. Van Denburg, chairman of the board of examiners, who believes speech standards in the metropolitan area are falling because of the spread of a provincial dialect, said phonograph records would be made of oral interviews with applicants to detect pronounciation errors.

In the dialect Mr. Van Denburg opposes, known locally as the "Brooklyn accent," words such as "oil burner" emerge as "erl boiner."

Paraguay: Colonel Franco's First Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay—The first anniversary of the revolution which brought the Government of Col. Rafael Franco into power was received here as an occasion for reappraising the charges of fascism and dictatorship which have been leveled at the regime by outsiders.

The claim of Paraguay that foreign news sources misrepresented the attitude of the government to social reform, is made the subject of detailed denial by officials and the press, and of more qualified comment by impartial observers.

The newspaper El Dia refers to the problems which the Franco Government has had to cope with and emphasizes the following: The agrarian problem has been dealt with by the Franco regime and land has been distributed to the field workers. Another has been the exportation of national products and the statistics for the years 1936 and 1935 suggest that improvement has been registered. In 1936 the customs house collections amounted to 427,000,000 pesos, compared with 332,000,000 pesos in 1935. Popular education has been the subject of much interest, as well as the improvement in the standard of living of the urban working classes. Social conflicts and the Chaco question are the others which have loomed large on the Paraguayan horizon.

In the speech which President Franco delivered on the occasion of the anniversary celebrations he spoke optimistically of the accomplishments of his regime and asserted that "the new order had been cemented into a definite form, and that the leading (doctrinaire) principles of the revolution had become incorporated into the thinking of the citizens."

No Admission of Weakness

After stating that the work of the revolution had been consolidated he urged that, "we must now proceed to moral and civic re-education without resorting to violent procedures though this must not be interpreted as weakness. . . . The realization of the revolutionary program hinges on the happy election of men for public offices." He then referred to "the tradition of a scientific system in all branches of government" as the ideal to be worked for.

Provisional President Franco then asserted that the economic problems were the only ones which might have given the Government concern. In his own way he takes a poke at the Paraguayan "economic royalists" who did all they could to cause the revolutionary program to fail. But, he says, after many years of being without a budget the nation now possesses one. He praised the work of his Foreign Minister and claimed that the peace with Bolivia would be definite and permanent and that Paraguay would follow faithfully the whole plan outlined for achieving that goal.

In reference to the matter of peace with Bolivia, which is like a sword of Damocles that hangs over the heads of both nations, because it causes social, political and economic nervousness and unrest, the outlook is not considered as optimistic as President Franco and Foreign Minister Stefanich suggest. At the peace conference the attitude of the Bolivian foreign minister was studiously polite and the ups and downs of the course of the negotiations in the bosom of the Chaco Peace Conference, at Buenos Aires, though heartening in general are not such as to generate uncritical enthusiasm for their success.

Bolivia is clearly not altogether satisfied with the course of events and many newspapers in the course of the Inter-American Peace Conference interpreted some of Bolivian Foreign Minister Finot's assertions as suggesting that war might break out again. Though this seems rather remote at the moment the amount of space devoted to the subject in Colonel Franco's speech is of some significance.

The Problem of Peace

Specifically, the problem of peace acts as a disquieting influence in Paraguayan life because the resumption of war must mean the interruption of the new Government's programs, retard the difficult return to normalcy in social as well as in political and economic affairs. With respect to the latter certain facts are self-evident. The financing of a new war for a people bled white by the one which has just concluded is a dismal prospect. But in the very solution of the peace are questions of boundaries, oil and navigation which bear directly on the economic life of the nation and which must be solved before the nation can concentrate all its efforts in working out the problems of pease.

It was the alleged failure of the League of Nations which led Paraguay to announce its withdrawal from that body. The League made many efforts to halt the war between Paraguay and Bolivia but the League's failure was no greater than that of other organizations, such as the Committee of Neutrals which, for as many months as the League, spent their energies in wasted attempts to bring peace. Paraguay's withdrawal from the League has a significance which thus far has not been perceived by many commentators.

It was felt, during the Gran Chaco war, that Paraguay was a sort of satellite of Argentina and via Argentina of British interests in this sector. Similarly, Bolivia, Chile and the United States were linked up in another real or fictitious chain. At the recent peace conference all the pro-European nations lined up with Argentina and supported "universalism" and "leaguism" as against "Americanism" and "regionalism." Paraguay's evident intention to abandon the League signifies possibly a break in the chain with Argentina and a new foreign policy.

Two Birds With One Stone

The anniversary celebration was used as a convenient date for the inauguration of nationally owned cargo barges in the North-South river line. Asunción, the capital of Paraguay, is far up the Paraguay and Paraná Rivers, which debouch into the La Plata. With the exception of a short railroad which connects with the Paraná River on another branch, this country has no other outlets to the world. The establishment of this national line of freight barges is in consonance with the nationalist policies of the present regime.

Like other countries, Paraguay is entering into bilateral trade agreements and one with Argentina is being discussed. Paraguay's main exports, yerba mate, oils and woods, enter into the accord and the treaty will probably have clauses relating to navigation on the rivers mentioned in the paragraph above.

In the opinion of Juan Francisco Recalde, a Paraguayan who has followed the politics of his land since the last decade of the last century, President Franco is a military leader with strong nationalist sentiments and "touches of leftism like President Cárdenas of Mexico. He is half Lenin and half Mussolini." In the opinion of this commentator, Paraguay is not a fertile field for leftist sentiment because "the nation is still one of shepherds and farmers." Withal, he claims, however, that social justice, planned economy, struggles against exploitative foreign capital have found adepts in Paraguay. He explains this by asserting that these "causes" were "invented" to weaken the Liberal Party.

New Party by Decree

As in other Latin-American nations, the end of the first year of a revolutionary regime finds many of the Paraguayans in exile, some in prison and others out of national life altogether. By a decree-law a new party was formed. Known as the National Revolutionary Union, it is an effort to form a universal party with all those who climbed on President Franco's band wagon, and is supposed to be comprehensive enough to take in all followers of new isms. The word "Union" in the name of the party, it is said, should satisfy the Komintern of Moscow. "National," it is claimed, should please the President and Rome; "Revolutionary," all those who look to Mexico for political and social guidance. Now it is asserted that the National Independent League has got hold of the revolution and of the Government. Foreign Minister Stefanich is the titular head of this group, but personal loyalties are still stronger than parties or principles.

To borrow President Roosevelt's phrase, Paraguay is on its way. But the transition period in all Latin-American nations are trying because there is no homogeneity of culture, no stable pegs on which to hang reforms.

The sum total impression of the history of the last year in Paraguay suggests, as is hinted by Señor Recalde, that this country is following more in the footsteps of Mexico rather than in those of Rome or Moscow.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 28

President:

Signed:

Court reform bill; calling attention to need for "further and more complete exploration" in field.

Congressional resolution making farm legislation first business of next session.

Measure returning taxes to states late in enacting unemployment insurance laws.

Bill revising Panama Canal toll system.

Appropriation of $53,716,000 omnibus river and harbors projects.

Appropriation of $25,587,000 for army housing repair and new construction.

Bill authorizing expenditure of $500,000 for construction of small reservoirs under Reclamation Act.

Appropriation of $98,000,000 for departmental deficiencies.

Bill to plug income tax loopholes.

Bill making funds available to start merchant marine program.

Bill permitting congressmen to enter into crop control agreements.

Bill requiring railroads to install block signal systems and other safety devices.

An amendment to the bank robbery statute to include theft of bank property.

Vetoed:

Bill prohibiting transportation of stolen animals across state lines.

Amendment to the Philippine Independence Act to stop Philippine immigration to Hawaii.

Bill extending to provisional officers of World War same status as emergency officers.

Departments:

Secretary Hull issued statement emphasizing continued American interests and obligations in the Far East.

U. S. employment service reports 1,800,000 fewer seeking work than a year ago.

Congress:

Adjourned sine die evening of Aug. 21.

Santander Refugees Increase As Rebels Report New Gains

RENDATE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Aug. 28 (AP)—The advance guard of the insurgent army moving westward from Santander to mop up the last government resistance in northwest Spain reached the outskirts of San Vicente De La Barquera yesterday.

San Vicente De La Barquera is near the border of Santander and Asturias provinces. Brigades of insurgents from Navarre and Castille jointly were advancing on the town.

The insurgents, meanwhile, met the Government offensive on the Aragon front with counter-attacks in the Quinto sector, 25 miles southeast of Zaragoza, and the Zuera sector, north of Zaragoza. They claimed to have halted the Government advance on Zaragoza.

Valencia dispatches, however, said the Government offensive was continuing.

Travelers arriving at Perpignan from Spain told of anti-Communist uprising at Valencia and Barcelona. Fighting was reported in both Government-held cities.

French authorities announced at Hendaye tonight that thousands of refugees from Santander will be sent to the Spanish Government province of Catalonia by special train under escort of French mobile guards.

Boatloads of fleeing women, children and militiamen, pouring steadily into French ports since Santander's surrender to the Insurgents Wednesday, authorities said, have swelled the number of refugees to more than 22,000.

They said French naval vessels were patrolling the coast picking up other refugees attempting to cross the Bay of Biscay to France in crowded open boats.

Two British Steamers Bombed While Leaving Loyal Port in Spain

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Two British steamers were bombed today as they left Gijon, government-held port on the north Spanish coast by warplanes reported to belong to Spanish insurgents.

The Admiralty said that one, the 4323-ton African trader, was en route to Bordeaux, France, even though the bombs had started several leaks in her hull.

Two destroyers, the Fearless and Foresight, were standing by until it could be determined whether or not she would need assistance.

There was no information available on the fate of the other steamer, the 3227-ton Marion Moller, the Admiralty reported.

Italy Lands Franco Aides

ROME, Aug. 28 (AP)—Twelve Italian generals participating in the Spanish civil war were praised tonight in a Giornale d'Italia dispatch for their "large" part in the insurgents' capture of Santander.

A Second Navy for Japan

By Pacificus

Maj. Gen. John H. Russell, U. S. Marine Corps, retired, writing in the San Diego Union, makes a point that is timely, in view of developments in the Far East. He brings to public attention the fact that Manchoukuo, the five-year-old puppet state on whose throne Japan has placed the last Manchu emperor of China, already has a navy of its own which is of sufficient importance to be listed in Jane's "Fighting Ships" and Brassey's "Naval Annual" along with the navies of other nations.

This is an entirely new factor in the naval situation in the Far East, and one which may prove in the years to come to be of first importance. It means that Japan can depend, for naval activity, not only upon its own ships, which are based on the islands of the Empire, but also a growing naval force with a base on the mainland adjacent to China.

It is as if the British navy, in addition to its home ports, could depend upon the support of a naval force operating out of continental ports. In fact, there is a striking similarity between the relation which the British navy bears to the French, and the relation of Japan's naval force to Manchoukuo's—with this important difference: France is an independent country and need not pledge to support Britain upon the seas unless it chooses to do so, while Manchoukuo is completely dominated, and probably will be for years to come, by Japan.

* * *

Japan's No. 2 Navy

Pacificus remembers hearing the advance rumblings of this warlike development several years ago at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva. It became clear then that Japan, by establishing Manchoukuo as a supposedly sovereign country, could practically free itself from any limitations that might be established for naval armaments. Even supposing that Japan had renewed its naval limitation treaty with Great Britain and the United States, which has now lapsed, the Nipponese could have easily evaded its provisions by building up a navy for Manchoukuo. This navy would have been built by Japanese funds and officered, if not entirely manned, by Japanese. It would have been a Japanese Navy No. 2, but technically it would have been the navy of Manchoukuo, which would not be subject to limitation agreements. What the negotiators at Geneva foresaw has now come to pass. The Manchoukuo navy, Japan's Navy No. 2, is still in its infancy, but it is a lusty infant.

* * *

Where

The new navy at present consists principally of gunboats and patrol boats for river and coast guard purposes, but it may be the nucleus of a force comprising all classes of armed ships. It has Japanese officers, and most of the vessels were built in Japanese shipyards. There seems to be some confusion as to the names of these ships: Japanese, Chinese and Manchoukuo names are used almost indiscriminately for them. But there is no confusion as to where their orders come from. They come from Tokyo.

C. I. O. Adds to China's Woes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—What with the Japanese blockade at home and the C. I. O. here in the United States, China is having her troubles getting new airplanes to fill the depleted ranks of her air force.

Full details of how 19 new American planes are at last on the high seas headed for China only became known today. Earlier this week they were reported on a Chinese ship sailing from Wilmington. On Wednesday they were reported on the Wichita of the American Pioneer Lines out of Baltimore. But actually, it is now learned, they didn't get away until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Baltimore.

Whether it was premonition or advance information of the Japanese blockade against Chinese ships which caused the Chinese agents here to shift the planes hurriedly from the Chinese ship is not known. Whatever it was, this change was made and the Chinese vessel sailed with other less vital cargo from Wilmington.

Loads Barbed Wire

The scene then shifted to Baltimore, where the Wichita left her dock on Wednesday and was reported at sea. But she wasn't. She merely shifted her berth and then added to her cargo of 19 big planes a large consignment of barbed wire and other materials which the Chinese Government needs in its efforts to keep Japan out.

Then a new blow to Chinese hopes developed when C. I. O. officials learned of the airplanes the ship was to carry. Jumping to the conclusion that such a cargo meant good profits for the line, C. I. O. leaders decided that labor should have a larger share in those profits than their regular wages. Just as the ship was getting ready to clear, they threatened to call a strike unless the operators agreed to a bonus of $250 for every member of the crew for the voyage.

The argument advanced was that the crew should have this extra reward for taking the ship into dangerous waters.

Patched Up for Now

This was temporarily patched up, but the tale is not all told yet. Because the agreement under which the CIO permitted the ship to sail was that the amount of the bonus would be negotiated next week. If the negotiations are not satisfactory to the CIO it reserves the right to strike the ship when it touches at San Pedro, Calif., on its way to China.

Of course the scheduled stop at San Pedro presents another possible obstacle to the Chinese. Before the ship can reach San Pedro it is quite possible that the United States will have been forced to apply the arms embargo to shipments to China under the Neutrality Act.

And even if this does not happen the ship will still have to run its chances with the Japanese blockade. For while Japan has promised not to confiscate any neutral ships a Japanese naval spokesman in Shanghai has said that Japan may interpret the blockade as giving it the right to appropriate an arms cargo destined for China.

China has its difficulties.

Named Dean of Vanderbilt

NASHVILLE, Aug. 28 (AP)—Vanderbilt University announced Aug. 26 the selection of John Edwin Pomfret of Princeton University as dean of Vanderbilt's graduate school and senior college, succeeding O. C. Carmichael, recently promoted to the chancellorship.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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New Link in British Empire: Agricultural Bureaus Join Functions in London Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Commonwealth of Nations' supposedly last visible link—its common allegiance to the Crown—is not the last!

There is another, though it is scarcely known.

The newer link which helps the old to hold the Empire together is still very young. It is, in fact, barely eight. Yet its virility, carefully tested here recently by the empire governments, has been found and pronounced admirable.

Its full title is the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaus.

As its name implies, the council exists primarily to serve the needs of empire research workers. But the mere fact of its continued and satisfactory existence marks an entirely new—not to say revolutionary—development in intra-imperial organization.

Practical Machinery

And as British constitutional evolution is built up mainly upon precedents, the quiet emergence of this new idea and its rapid development into a practical machinery uniting definite interests of the entire Empire are felt here to be of the highest significance for the future.

For the first time in empire history, it is pointed out, the new organization is responsible to all the governments of the Commonwealth.

No longer is it the case of "another Whitehall," or of the "Senior Partner," or of responsibility to any one minister or government. Through its constituent members, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia, as well as the colonies, dependencies and mandated territories, the Executive Council is the servant of them all, answerable to them alone.

This complete constitutional equality of all the states-members of the council provides for all time a model for other inter-imperial organizations. The emphasis on equality of status owes its direct inspiration to the historic Imperial Conference of 1926.

Positive Idealism

"The British Empire," its Committee of Prime Ministers had declared through the magic pen of Lord Balfour, "is not founded upon negations. It depends essentially, if not formally, on positive ideals. Free institutions are its life blood. Free cooperation is its instrument. Peace, security and progress are among its objects." And it added: "Though every Dominion is now, and must always remain, the sole judge of the nature and extent of its co-operation, no common cause will, in our opinion, be thereby imperiled."

The 1926 conference wisely did not attempt to draw up a constitution for the entire Empire. It did, however, lay down that its autonomous communities were "equal in status and in no way subordinate to one another."

Lord Balfour added that a "foreigner endeavoring to understand the true character of the British Empire by the aid of this formula alone would be tempted to think that it was devised rather to make mutual interference impossible than to make mutual co-operation easy."

Equality of Status

Dismissing that criticism as completely "ignoring the historic situation," the empire statesmen noted that the tendency toward equality of status was "both right and inevitable," but that geographical and other conditions made this ideal impossible of attainment by way of federation. The only alternative, they felt, was by way of autonomy—a road along which it has been steadily pursued ever since.

While admitting that equality of status is the root basis governing all inter-imperial relations, it is one thing to state political theory, another to make it serve the widely differing needs of communities scattered all over the globe.

Yet that is just what the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaus has been able to do in a specialised field. Neither its standing nor its functions were laid down in any charter, but the scope of its activities was limited and defined in schemes which all governments accepted.

At present, the council is composed of the 10 contributing governments, one for each, the colonial empire being taken as one unit. Its main task is to administer and control eight different agricultural bureaus and two institutes, which together provide the most effective clearing house in existence for up-to-date information on the progress of soil science. The council has its own offices here in London, as well as its own autonomous secretariat, guided by Sir David Chadwick, formerly of the Government of India.

Financing Scheme

The provision of definite funds for definite services to research workers was made subject to periodical examination by empire conferences.

This was one of the main duties of the recent Commonwealth Scientific Conference, which not only found the work performed by the institutes and bureaus essential for the efficiency of the empire research staffs, but recommended the finance which it considered sufficient for the next five years. It also advised the formation of two new bureaus in dairy science and forestry. All this work will be re-examined in 1941.

Meanwhile, it should be noted that London was chosen as the geographical seat of the council merely for convenience and cheapness and because most of the highly technical information required is available here. However, such is the elasticity of the entire organization, it is claimed, that any of the bureaus could at any moment be literally transplanted from Britain to any part of the Empire if a government wished it and its fellow members agreed.

Here is another sign of independence: At the council's request, the British Government's Paymaster General acts as banker to the council, while the Comptroller and Auditor General have agreed to audit the accounts, presenting their reports, not to Whitehall, but to the council. The audited statement is then submitted to the contributing governments.

Fundamental Link

Thus for eight years, the council has functioned without friction or legal difficulties. Through its frequent regular meetings, the many governments represented have by continuous collaboration developed a community of thought and culture which was described by Mr. Walter Elliot, when British Minister of Agriculture, as "fundamentally the link by which the British Commonwealth of Nations is kept together."

Lord Balfour himself, his biographer revealed during the recent British constitutional crisis, had intended including a chapter in his autobiography on the part he played in loosening the legal ties in the free association of the great dominions with the mother country.

On a little slip of paper he wrote—they were almost his last words—

"Whence comes the cohesion of the Brit. Emp.?

"1. Patriotism. Loyalty. Custom.

"2. Religion. Race. Pride in various manifestations. Habit. Language.

"Mere law is among the weakest of bonds."

A Queen of the Sea in the Making

Courtesy, Cunard White Star — Side Plating of the Sister Ship of the Queen Mary
Now in Process of Construction She Is Expected to Be Longer and Faster Than Her Predecessor

'Scrap and Build' Aid to Shipping, Committee Holds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The plan for assisting British shipping known as the "Scrap and Build Scheme," has been justified, according to a report now published after the lapse of Part II of the scheme.

Applications received by the Committee under which the Act of 1935 operated numbered 74, and these covered proposals for building 95 vessels of a total of 334,794 tons at a cost of £6,463,350. Nearly the whole of this sum was to be borrowed.

The chief difficulty appears to have been the shortage of scrap tonnage, and only six of the 97 vessels which were eventually nominated for demolition were the property of the applicant companies. This meant that applicants had to provide the necessary scrap tonnage from the open market, and this became increasingly more expensive.

Eventually 50 vessels of approximately 186,000 tons gross were completed at a cost of about £3,644,300, nearly the whole of this being borrowed. In connection with the scheme, 97 ships of 386,625 tons were sanctioned for demolition. Of the vessels built 27 were steamers ranging from 1550 tons to 5800 tons. The remaining 23 were motorships, 16 of which were ocean-going tramps of about 5000 tons each, and seven small coasting tramps.

Queen Mary's Sister Ship Taking Shape at Clydebank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW — Slowly and surely the straight, narrow lines of a gigantic steel structure at Clydebank are developing into the sweeping curves that one normally expects in the hull of an ocean liner; and one can visualize something of the immensity of this new vessel, at present just No. 552, which is to be 12 feet longer than her sister ship, the Queen Mary.

Standing on the slips, on a level with the keel, one sees hundreds and hundreds of robust-looking beams curving upwards to form the outer hull. Much of the plating has now been finished. Work is advancing, too, on the inner hull, for this is a ship within a ship, like the Queen Mary, and there is to be a double bottom and a double shell extending right up almost to the saloon deck.

One can see where "knees" or special brackets will be attached for supporting a series of immense steel beams which, in turn, support the main decks. These beams are also supported by deck girders, and must be extremely sturdy; not only because of the weight carried by each deck, but also because they support the ship's sides and help it to resist external pressure from the sea.

Work for 2000

At the moment No. 552 provides work for 2000 men, quite apart from thousands of other persons engaged elsewhere in the manufacture of machinery, equipment, and furnishings.

In many respects No. 552 is to be an improvement on the Queen Mary. Not only have far-reaching developments occurred since the Queen Mary was first designed, but technicians can now base their calculations upon her performance under service conditions during a season of Atlantic travel.

As a result the hull of No. 552 is to follow a slightly different contour, and she is expected to become the world's steadiest, fastest, biggest merchant vessel. There is to be no well-deck forward of the bridge; and two funnels only—as compared with the Queen Mary's three—are being fitted.

These funnels are to be pear-shaped, with the rounded end facing forward in accord with stream-lined design.

The superstructure, too, has been designed on "wind-cheating" lines, and the head-on appearance—which resembled a series of "steps" deck by deck on the Queen Mary—is to be much smoother and rounder. All edges and angles are to be "wind-swept" with a view to keeping resistance as low as possible.

Another important change has been made in the bow which is yacht shape and recedes aft in clean-cut lines running at an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the water.

The elimination of a funnel is to release additional deck space for passengers; but, apart from this, the architect has eliminated—so far as practicable — ventilators, shafting, and other projections from the sports, the promenade, and the lounge decks. Some of the additional deck space, it is hoped, will be allocated to the tourist class, which has not been too generously treated in this respect on the Queen Mary.

Pipe Lines Welded

After prolonged tests under hydraulic pressure it was found that electrically-welded joints could be employed with satisfactory results in the oil pipe lines; and this method has been adopted in place of the usual flanges and bolts, representing a saving of some 500 tons in the ships total weight. No. 552 is to be the first ship to employ welded pipe lines to any extent.

Although little may be said at present about the passenger accommodation it is anticipated that a fully-equipped theater is to be included in No. 552. The Queen Mary lounge has had to serve in a dual capacity as lounge and cinema theater.

If the present rate of progress is maintained No. 552 should be far enough advanced for launching in the autumn of 1938. Neither the builders nor the owners, however are willing to confirm a statement—that 552 will be launched by Queen Elizabeth when Her Majesty goes north to open the Scottish Empire Exhibition at Glasgow next May.

No. 552's maiden voyage is scheduled for 1940, exactly 100 years after the Britannia made her historic crossing from Liverpool to Boston in July, 1840.

Potato Men Seek Pay to Curtail Crop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Representatives of 200,000 northeastern farmers today had placed their stamp of approval on the proposal by the Secretary of Agriculture for government grants for crop curtailment following a meeting at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel here yesterday. The scheme, if made effective, would reimburse potato growers after a fashion similar to the aid received by cotton planters and other agricultural producers.

Potato growers' representatives ask a grant of three cents a bushel provided their acreage does not exceed a federal allotment.

Alan W. Manchester, director of the northeastern division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, who presided at the meeting, said each potato grower participating in the scheme would, if it was adopted, be informed with regard to acreage and that if he exceeded his quota of land planted he would be penalized by cuts or even the federal grant would be canceled in proportion to his excess acreage.

Speakers said the potato crop this year would be a big one, due, rather to the high yield than to acreage expansion. Estimates place the average yield at 125 bushels to the acre, which was interpreted to mean there would be a crop of about 400,000,000 bushels. The normal need is for about 360,000,000 bushels.

Mr. Manchester said this was the first year in nearly three decades when there had been "ruinously low prices" for potatoes in prospect without over-expansion of acreage.

The consensus of the meeting was that only potato growers having five acres or more land in cultivation in commercial areas would participate in the arrangement. In the northeastern zone this would include chiefly the growers on Long Island, in Maine, central New Jersey and western New York.

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Mellon Inheritance Tax Expected to Be Of Record Size

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 28 (AP)—State tax experts, talking unofficially today, hazarded a guess that the estate of the late Andrew W. Mellon might yield the biggest inheritance tax in the history of Pennsylvania.

The Department of Revenue was silent but men who have dealt in such transactions before intimated that the state's share may exceed the $18,000,000 collected from the estate of Charles T. Dorrance, the soup king.

Mr. Mellon's estate has been estimated variously at $305,000,000 to $500,000,000. If the larger figure were correct, the state would get about $79,500,000 and on the basis of the smaller amount the tax would be about $32,000,000. These amounts are in addition to what the Federal Government might collect.

Civil Service Extended

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Home Owners Loan Corporation announced today future vacancies in its nationwide organization will be filled by civil service "as far as practicable."

Helium, Buoyant as His Namesake, Tugs Rope to Land Blimps at Akron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Helium may be a fox terrier or he may be a husky. The Goodyear blimp crew—including Larry Furcelow, pilot, and all the ground crew members, think he is a husky because he has white eyes and is dun-colored with white shoulders. They bought him for $3 two months ago and he is now a regular member of the blimp crew.

When the Resolute or the Defender or one of the other blimps prepares to land, Helium cocks his right ear, lowers his left and takes a squint at the sky. Then he bounds out to the landing field, his tail going in circles, and watches for the landing rope to fall from the airship.

And although 10 or 12 men are always on hand to grab the landing ropes, Helium gets his bite on the rope, too. Then he tugs for all he's worth.

Recently the crew dropped a third rope. Helium saw his chance while the men were busy with the other two and grabbed it. All alone, so he thought, the tiny pup brought the big ship to earth.

Helium is now 3½ months old and about as big as a minute. He has a fine nameplate with his name, engraved on it. He spends his days now on the blimp field at the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland, where the airships are moored, and at night he hops in the ship and travels the 35 miles back to the blimp base at Akron.

He sleeps under the house in which the airship men bunk because it's cool there. And it's something of a job to get him up in the morning, the men say, but the sound of the blimp motors will get him out every time.

Next winter Helium will journey to Florida with the crew, when the blimps are taken to Miami and St. Petersburg for winter operations. They say he has the honor of being the first lighter-than-air dog enthusiast.

N. Y. Man Wins Stamp Prize

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 28 (AP)—The complete twentieth-century collection of United States stamps shown by Max Johl of New York won the grand prize among exhibitors at the annual convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans here yesterday. Chicago, Ill., was selected as the 1938 meeting place.

New Illinois Law On Registrations Declared Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—The permanent vote registration law which has had more than a year's trial in Illinois has been found to be not only a money saver but a help in eliminating fraud.

Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, member of the Illinois League of Women Voters which led the five-year campaign in the state to write permanent registration on the statute books, declared that the first year of operation of the law had seen an unprecedented number of registrations, an unprecedented number of voters, and an almost unprecedented number of removals.

The Board of Election Commissioners estimated that under the provisions of the Permanent Registration Law, $1,125,000 can be saved during each four-year period, according to Alexander J. McKay, chairman.

Furthermore, the claims of those who opposed the legislation have been disproved, it was pointed out. The assumption that many voters would be embarrassed because of their inability to write their name was not borne out by the facts nor was the voting slowed up, as was predicted, it was pointed out.

Electrical Output In Britain Rises 95 P.C. in 7 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—This year the General Electricity Board, national organization linking production stations, has achieved two ambitions.

In the first place it has started paying interest on its stock out of revenue several years ahead of stipulated time. Secondly it has sent the production of electricity to a new high mark.

"During 1936," an official of the board told a Monitor correspondent last year, "we hope to have a record year, and electricity production ought to go up to about 20,000,000,000 units. That is the mark we are aiming at."

Large Credit Balance

The board has had its record year, the annual report reveals, the increase in consumption being 2,650,000,000 units and the total topping 20,000,000,000. It is now calculated that since 1929 the output of electricity in Britain has increased by 95 per cent, while that of the world as a whole has increased by 35 per cent.

Perhaps of more significance than the greatly increased output is the fact that dividend on part of the stock is being paid out of revenue.

This payment is made possible by a credit balance for the year of £1,809,497. Of this total, £1,131,516 is being used to pay interest on portions of the first five issues allocated to general purposes.

Interest From Revenues

Previously the board has paid interest out of capital. This it has been empowered to do by law up to certain dates, mostly some years ahead.

Pointing out that general trading only began for the board in two areas in 1933 and in others at later dates—the previous years since its establishment in the late spring of 1927 having been taken up in construction work—the annual report of the board states:

"It is therefore with satisfaction that the board have found themselves able to charge interest to revenue so far in advance of their obligations."

School Holidays Cut to Entertain Younger Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The task of ensuring a pleasant holiday month for younger school children was undertaken by a group of boys and girls from the grammar schools and high schools of Manchester and the district during the midsummer break from lessons.

Volunteering to help with the Ancoats Holiday School, these boys and girls assisted the holiday school staff in keeping an eye on something like 200 children who were daily taken from outside the University Settlement to parks and recreation grounds.

Nearly 100 pupils at the Stretford Open-Air School elected to cut their midsummer holidays by half in order to go back to school and there indulge in games, amateur dramatics, and hobbies.

Manchester and Stretford school children, it seems, are setting new fashions in midsummer holidays.

Union of Effort Urged as Means For World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—An essential to ensuring peace, in the opinion of Sir Winston Dugan, Governor of South Australia, is a union of hearts within the British Empire, and then for it to spread around the world. When he and Lady Dugan visit England in September that aspect will be stressed by him.

Sir Winston told the Legacy Club at the Anzac luncheon that Britain had decided to increase her armaments, not for further conquests, but to ensure peace. There had been too much talk of war, and talk of war was dangerous. There should be more talk of peace. They had to have the will for peace, and the determination to enforce it.

"Relations between the peoples of the Empire were good, but not so good as they should be," the Governor said. "When I go to England I will have a good deal to say to the people on this subject, because in many respects they are a great deal more to blame than we are. There is a greater need for more sympathy, good feeling, and toleration."

In addition to armaments there had to be a union of hearts within the family to ensure peace, the Governor continued. It was necessary at first to obtain such union within the Empire. A start toward idea should be made in the lives of everyone. They should endeavor to crush imaginary differences, and set the world an example.

Sir Winston appealed to members of the Legacy Club to foster such a feeling, and said that when his term in Australia was ended he would see to it with all his heart that it was done at the other end of the world also.

France to Take Part In New York World Fair

PARIS, Aug. 28 (AP)—The French Government last night announced its acceptance of an invitation to participate in the 1939 New York world's fair.

A decree said Marcel O. Olivier, president of the French Line, had been appointed general commissioner for the French section of the exposition.

Cambria Crosses Again

BOTWOOD, N. F., Aug. 28 (CP)—The Imperial Airways flying boat Cambria landed here at 3:05 p. m. (eastern standard time) yesterday on her first daylight trans-Atlantic flight from Foynes, Ireland. The Cambria made the crossing in 14 hours, 36 minutes.

Red's Letter to Japanese Judge Shows Prison's Taming Effect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Russia is not the only country where a term of imprisonment, accompanied by searching police cross-examination, works remarkable changes in men's views, or at least in the expression of their views.

One of Japan's leading Communists, Gakuo Sano, who was sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment in 1933, has just addressed a letter to the judge who presided at his trial, Minoru Miyagi, concerning his Communist views and even suggesting that, if he were released from prison, he could take the lead in organizing an effective anti-Communist movement.

The Sano letter is remarkably similar in tone and content to that of Soviet "Trotskyists" or "saboteurs" who habitually profess a complete change of heart and a sudden realization of Joseph Stalin's greatness and the amazing progress of the Soviet Union after they have served some time in a prison or a concentration camp. "I found cause for rejoicing," writes the former Communist, "in the fact that Japan is steadily making great strides in population, expansion of productive forces, general raising of the level of intelligence and expansion of its sphere of influence."

The convert expresses the strongest resentment at what he calls the "insulting and anti-Japanese attitude of the Chinese." He offers an analysis of the contemporary political situation that is by no means lacking in accuracy and interest.

Calls Army Leaders Sincere

"In the days of the Communist Party," he said, "the Social Democratic groups were crushed by the relentless attacks of the Communists. Now that communism is swept away the Minseito and Seiyukai are too old-fashioned to attract the Japanese masses, which have greatly progressed in every way. As these parties are too bourgeois-minded and have no social platform worth mentioning, the Social Mass Party is likely to advance a good deal on account of the vacuum which is left by the major parties. None of these parties, I believe, can really achieve Japan's advance. The ideas of the Army leaders are essentially correct and their sincerity is admirable. But they seem to lack the realization that no reforms can succeed where there is no support from the great masses."

Mr. Sano then offers his own services and that of another ex-Communist, Mr. Nabeyama, in organizing a party which will struggle against Social Democratic and Communistic ideas. There is as yet no indication as to whether the authorities will be sufficiently impressed by this demonstration of repentance to curtail the long prison terms which were imposed on Sano and Nabeyama.

While the number of arrests of persons suspected of cherishing Communist sympathies or other "dangerous thoughts" is high, Japan has comparatively few long-term political prisoners, by comparison with the European dictatorships, although far more, naturally, than one would find in democratic countries.

Few Political Prisoners

According to official figures, 59,013 persons were arrested in Japan between 1933 and 1936 on the charge of harboring, preaching or carrying into practice dangerous thoughts. Of these, however, only 4188 were indicted after examination, although 6055 were given the benefit of suspended indictment instead of outright discharge. About half of those indicted were sentenced to imprisonment and most of these had completed their terms at the time the figures were compiled, so that 509 persons in Japanese prisons remained to be classified as "thought criminals."

Official figures about numbers of political prisoners in every country must be accepted with some reserve. It is, however, a fact that Japan, unlike the leading European dictatorships, has never found its ordinary prisons so crowded with political offenders that it was obliged to set up special concentration camps in order to hold them. A mere word of warning from the all-powerful and all-knowing police is no doubt often sufficient to turn back a student from the forbidden path of communism.

An institution exists in Tokyo for the purpose of treating those Communists who have professed repentance, but who are not regarded as sufficiently trustworthy to be released altogether. An official of this institution told an interviewer that two of the most effective methods for reclaiming radicals were physical labor and frequent visits to Meiji Shrine and other places which are sacred in the old Japanese tradition.

Stony Soil for Reds

According to Motoi Mori, a high police official, the Communist International for a time made a practice of sending back to Japan small groups of Japanese who had been trained as agitators and propagandists in Moscow. However, the police invariably apprehended these emissaries of communism soon after their arrival and sometimes confiscated large sums of money which the Communist International had entrusted to their keeping. Finally, according to Mr. Mori, the Communist International decided that Japan represented stony soil in which to sow the seeds of communism and ceased to send in its Japanese shipment propagandists.

Communism is not altogether extinct in the Inland Empire; during the last years there were efforts to carry on communist agitation in some factories in Osaka, in Kyoto Imperial University and Doshisha University and among peasants in the elementarily impoverished northeastern provinces. However, according to the year book of the Ohara labor research institute, "numerous arrests took place in Kansai (Western Japan) from April to August, 1936, and in Hokkaido, Sendai and other places in the Tohoku from the autumn of 1935 until the autumn of 1936."

Communism apparently represents more of a problem for the authorities in Korea, where it is complicated by the existence of nationalist feeling against Japanese rule, than it is in Japan proper. Reports of sweeping dragnet arrests of suspected Communists in Korea are not uncommon.

Anglo-Hungarian Ties Fostered By Revived Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Efforts are being made to revive the Anglo-Hungarian Society, which was founded in 1930 to promote good relations between England and Hungary. The society is now non-political and is therefore expected to have a wider appeal.

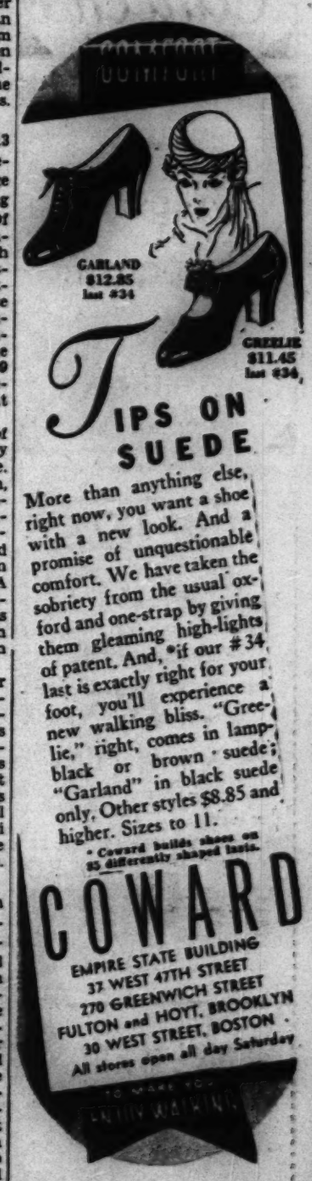
Dr. Koloman Daránvi, Prime Minister of Hungary, sent a message which was read at a recent meeting of the society at the Hungarian Legation, London.

Dr. Daránvi wrote: "Since early days the bonds between the two nations have been held very closely, and Hungary has been greatly influenced in her social development by British models. We were the first to follow the British conception of constitutional life."

"The ideal of chivalry has always had the same meaning for Hungary as for England. A century ago a great Hungarian leader, Count Istvan Széchnyi, a practical idealist with his country's welfare at heart, found inspiration in Great Britain for a number of reforms."

The Hungarian Minister in London, Mr. Constantin de Masirevich, said that what Hungary strived to give was friendship untainted by materialism. He said that the proportion of people in Hungary who cound speak English had more than doubled since pre-war days.

The Marquis of Londonderry said that the number of visitors from England to Hungary had risen by 108 per cent in 1935 as compared with 1930.



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Mexican Labor Rifts Found To Follow A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Plutarco Elias Calles in 1924, and the alliance formed between President Calles and Señor Morones at that date has continued, with brief interruptions, to the present.

Señor Morones entered the Calles cabinet as Minister of Labor and Industry, and other leaders of the C. R. O. M. assumed important political posts. Reflecting the attitude of President Calles, Señor Morones, when in power, changed his position from that of an aggressive radical leader into a conservative force.

There is considerable dispute as to the reasons for this change of political color. Some go so far as to say that the earlier revolutionaries, once they gained power and became very wealthy, speedily lost their ardor for the masses and turned to protecting their own property. Others, defending, say that these men merely came through their responsibilities to know the delicacy of the capitalist mechanism, and therefore went conservative. But whatever the reasons, it suffices for this account to record that the militant labor flame in these men died down to a flicker, which was unsatisfactory to the restless and frequently exploited labor masses.

When the Split Came

Señor Morones continued to head the C. R. O. M.; but dissension grew in the ranks of that organization when its members discovered that the conservative position of their leader was causing the disintegration of the Mexican labor movement, somewhat as the A. F. of L. declined in strength through the twenties. The membership of the organization dropped off, until in 1933 a split in the ranks of the leadership was caused by Señor Morones' public attack upon one of his lieutenants, the more aggressive Vincent Lombardo Toledano, the swiftly emerging "John L. Lewis of Mexico."

Señor Toledano promptly withdrew from the Morones organization, much as the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization broke with the A. F. of L. leadership. He took many of its members with him to form the General Confederation of Mexican Workers and Peasants, and this organization was merged, in February, 1936, into the Confederation of Mexican Workers, popularly known as the C. T. M.

The rise to power of the C. T. M., with a militant program of organization and anti-political pressure against monopoly capitalism, closely resembles in time and purpose the swift ascendancy of the C. I. O. Moreover, the C. T. M. is actually affiliated with the C. I. O.

The C. T. M. is at present the most vigorous labor organization in Mexico, having displaced the C. R. O. M. in leadership of the battle for union rights in much the same manner that the C. I. O. has surpassed the leadership of the A. F. of L. in aggressive organizing.

The carefully qualified friendship of President Roosevelt for John L. Lewis' C. I. O. may be compared with President Cárdenas' partial, and somewhat more obvious, sponsorship of Lombardo Toledano's C. T. M. Except in a few instances, President Cárdenas has thrown the weight of his political prestige behind the C. T. M. and aided it in its aggressive battles against the forces of reactionary capitalism.

The most decisive move made by President Cárdenas in aiding indirectly the C. T. M. was the exile of Señor Morones in the spring of 1936. With Former President Calles, Morones was sent from the country as an "undesirable" citizen. This move was made because the two were allegedly engaged in fomenting a conservative revolt against the liberal Cárdenas administration.

Return of Morones

Since its organization in 1933, the Toledano group has attained virtual control of the labor movement of the country, and at present it claims to have 600,000 members. It is the target for every attack from conservatives, as is the C. I. O. in the United States, and by many observers it has been considerd as growing too strong for the political balance of the country.

The administration viewpoint upon this position has not been expressed but it is significant that in April of this year Señor Morones was permitted to return to Mexico, under the general amnesty law granted by President Cárdenas in February. The purpose of the Morones return, many political observers believe, was deliberately to permit him to reorganize the C. R. O. M. into a force sufficiently strong to balance the great power attained and excercised by the C. T. M. in the interests of averting a labor monopoly which might prove dangerous to the democratic ideal.

Immediately upon his return from exile, Señor Morones said that he would restore the C. R. O. M. into its former prestige and he has been working assiduously toward this objective ever since. He has made few public statements, but those which he has made have been conservative in nature and attacking the C. T. M. for its radical activities.

Though the struggle for power between the two confederations is nationwide, its battle ground has been the textile region centered about Orizaba in the state of Vera Cruz. Here the two have been fighting for months in an attempt to gain control of the industry.

The situation existing in Orizaba is a complicated one which has caused the union battle to be prolonged for months and to be yet lacking a settlement. The complications arise from the fact that the C. R. O. M. has a majority of the membership in the textile plants owned by the Orizaba Company in that region, but that the C. T. M. has a majority membership in the single plant of Cocolapan, belonging to the same company.

It is the contention of the C. R. O. M. that with its majority membership in the industry it should have the sole rights of collective bargaining, while the C. T. M. maintains that it should have collective bargaining rights for the plant which it controls. As a result of the controversy, a strike has been in effect in the district for months, and members of both unions have been killed and injured in inter-union battles.

In an attempt to settle the sanguinary conflict, President Cárdenas issued a statement in April that the union having the majority membership in the industry should have the right of collective bargaining, an idea similar to that sponsored by President Roosevelt and the Wagner Act. This decision, he said, was for the purpose of illustrating to the workmen the importance and advantages to them of belonging to a union, and of working to make that union strong.

However, the minority should also have representation, the President stated, since each individual workman has the right to work and the obligation to contribute to the collective development. These recommendations, the President stated, would be sent to the Congress to be elaborated and incorporated in reforms to the Labor law.

If the President's statement had been accepted outright, it would have given control of the Orizaba textile industry to the C. R. O. M., but it was immediately challenged by the C. T. M. with the following statement:

The presidential announcement, said the C. T. M., was not a decision, but "an executive resolution which, as far as its legal effects are concerned, is in reality only an expression of opinion which does no more than establish the basis on which the executive organ of the government will proceed in future situations of this nature."

Moreover, the C. T. M. maintained that "in the textile industry the special labor relations law which went into effect some time ago gives the right of collective bargaining to the union established in the plant."

Despite the fact that the presidential resolution was followed by a similar ruling from the Federal Labor Board, and from officials of the State of Vera Cruz, the C. T. M. took the case to the courts and obtained temporary and permanent injunctions which have resulted in a stay of execution of the presidential orders.

In granting the injunction the Supreme Court ruled that the C. T. M. retained its rights of collective bargaining for the Cocolapan plant, since under the code adopted by the textile convention of 10 years ago contracts in the industry are made not with the owners, but with the plant, and remain in force even should the ownership of the mill change hands.

Battle Fought in Courts

Although the members of the C. T. M. union in the Cocolapan plant had originally been members of the C. R. O. M., and as members of the C. R. O. M. had made the initial contract with the owners, the fact that they had changed their union affiliations did not alter the status of their contract with the plant, the court ruled.

The legal battle being waged by the C. T. M. is undoubtedly being directed by Señor Toledano, who is a talented lawyer, as well as an aggressive labor leader and possessed of audacity and courage in thus challenging the authority of President Cárdenas and his ruling on the case.

Such tactics are typical of his leadership of the C. T. M., which is distinguished for its daring and pertinacity. In the brief period of its power, the organization has had many ups and downs; but in most of them the Toledano leadership has been able to weather the storm.

One of the chief problems with which the C. T. M. has had to deal has been the wavering policies of the Mexican Communist Party. While this group is sympathetically, and through some of its branches, officially, allied with the C. T. M., it has been a dividing factor within recent months.

Leadership of Toledano

During the Fourth Council of the C. T. M., held April 27-30, the Communists led a rebellion against the alleged dictatorship of Señor Toledano, causing the withdrawal of several unions from the C. T. M. Among these were the powerful Railway Worker's Union and the Union of Electrical Workers. The Railway Union is headed by Juan Guttierez, who is a young up-from-the-ranks labor leader, conceded by observers to be one of the shrewdest and most ambitious men in the Mexican labor movement.

After the secession, the C. T. M. accused the Communists of attempting to split the united labor front and of having been a constant influence for dissension in the Mexican labor development. However, when the central committee of the Communist party met late in July, it passed a resolution, condemning its own actions in leading the split and asking for reinstatement in the C. T. M. councils.

In the fifth council of the C. T. M., which has just adjourned, the application of the seceding unions, with the exception of that of the Electrical Workers, for readmission was accepted, and again the Toledano leadership and the unity of his organization has been re-established. It is through effecting such compromises and co-operation that his qualities as an organizer have been best illustrated.

One aspect in which the labor movement differs radically in the United States and Mexico is in the flags hung before buildings where a strike is in force. In the United States the national flag is used, while in Mexico either the red or the red and black flag of the labor organizations hangs before the closed door.

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Cool Depths for Contemplation

Drawn by John Pratt Whitman — "The Forest Gateway"

Art Reopens Way to Peace In World Full of Turmoil

When Pictures Speak
No. 10

By John Pratt Whitman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Modern living has not been conducive to restfulness and thought. A world spun around with whirling wheels confuses a would-be philosopher, and his thinking often partakes of fear rather of quietness and confidence—if he can think at all.

Here is a challenge to the artist who seeks to restore to his audience moments of meditation and reverence. He would set upon his paper landscapes of such alluring beauty and attractiveness that his readers forget themselves and walk into his open meadows or sit by his silent unruffled waters for reverie and relaxation.

He studies nature's offerings both day and night. He learns to capture with his pencils or his paint midsummer drowsiness when all life appears to doze and sleep—a lazy August noon when even bees have ceased to drone, and cattle lie contented in the shade. Such a scene is more like Lethe than it is of stimulating silence. One troubled with the burdens and problems of existence would scarcely hesitate before such a canvas.

The vesper hour is another of nature's silences. The maker of pictures seeks some shadowed hill and watches a lingering new moon drop slowly to the west followed by the laggard evening star while against the blue-green glow a distant steeple cuts into the sky.

Here is a scene prepared for him who would be quiet while his soul wells with emotions he cares not to analyze. Here is his chapel of the open sky where he may breathe a prayer and feel Infinity, while mental processes are lulled to reverence and worship.

A more stimulating calm vibrant with meaning awaits the searcher who travels far and wide until he comes to the entrance of some primeval wood where dark recesses may be likened to confession alcoves underneath cathedral vaulted roofs. Here is a silence that is eloquent with thought, a muteness that stimulates and prepares for sublime thinking. In such surroundings one has visions of a better state when men shall learn to live together and mingle as the leaves in harmony, and healthful growth.

History is full of great resolves made before the chancel of the woods, and the artist who would stimulate his fellows to higher, saner visions of the world may well search through the forests for such sacred ground to place his easel and there create his contribution to this mechanistic world.

Today's picture "The Forest Gateway" is an effort—or an invitation to enter in where "God in the bush with man doth dwell."

Foreign Companies In Mexico Oppose Oil Wage Increase

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 28 (AP)—Foreign-owned oil companies set out yesterday to refute the assertion of a Government-appointed board that the oil industry could well afford to raise workers' wages $7,200,000 yearly.

Representatives of 16 United States and British companies operating in Mexico offered voluminous documentary evidence, as a labor department hearing opened, to support their contention that the granting of such wage increases would force them out of Mexico.

In general, the companies' arguments at the hearing were:

1. Profits of the industry last year were less than 20,000,000 pesos ($5,500,000), making it impossible to grant the proposed wage increases.

2. The Government board's report was based upon "erroneous information" and its conclusions were "improperly drawn."

3. "Gratuitous" attacks upon the $400,000,000 oil industry for alleged failure to support Mexico's social program were unsupported by evidence and subject to refutations.

Heading the Oil Workers' Syndicate representatives at the hearing was Vicente Lombardo Toledano, secretary general of the Confederation of Workers of Mexico, the C. M. T. He assailed the companies for what he called "trying to muddy the waters" in offering voluminous evidence.

The wage increases, if granted, would affect some 18,000 workers in the oil industry.

Pennsylvania Chain-Store Tax to Yield $3,000,000

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 28 (AP)—The Department of Revenue figures that the court-contested chain-store tax will yield twice as much money as the Earle administration estimated.

B. Frank Swigart, chief of the division enforcing the new tax, said that from all indications it would produce more than $3,000,000 in a year. Governor Earle's advisers estimated that the tax should be worth $1,500,000 annually to the state.

Ford Union Drive Mapped by C. I. O.; $400,000 Pledged

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 28 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of America mapped a "vigorous and continuous" campaign today to organize the 125,000 Ford Motor Company employees, and pledged a $400,000 war chest to finance it.

Stirred to enthusiasm by their C. I. O. chief, John L. Lewis, the U. A. W. convention delegates prepared the machinery for a drive against the "only outstanding automobile corporation that has not been unionized."

In a resolution, the convention pledged "full financial and moral support" of the union to the campaign in order that the U. A. W. "will be able to sign an agreement with the Ford Motor Company by the first of the year." The resolution authorized a $1-a-member special assessment.

A few hours earlier the delegates had heard Mr. Lewis declare, "It doesn't make any difference how long it takes to organize the Ford plants. The U. A. W. is going to accomplish that task."

Will Never Sign

In Detroit, Harry Bennett, personnel director for the Ford Motor Company and spokesman for Henry Ford, said the company "never will" make an agreement with the U. A. W.

The resolution provided for establishment of department and building committees in the Ford plants. In addition, the convention proposed conferences and house-to-house canvasses, to utilize posters and radio advertising and to schedule parties and picnics in order to reach "the racial language and cultural groups which the Ford company has brought into Dearborn (Mich.) and Detroit and has segregated in such a way as to isolate them from contact with other workers."

The resolution declared the organising of Ford workers would "make it possible to negotiate an agreement covering the entire auto industry."

The influence of Mr. Lewis was noticeable immediately after his address yesterday.

Disputes Settled

Several controversial issues which had been returned to committees were settled by compromises and others, of even greater importance in the war between "unity" and "progressive" factions, were deferred to be thrashed out in committee so that the convention business, already far behind schedule, could be expedited.

Whether Mr. Lewis' plea for harmony will bring compromise on vital issues was expected to be shown when the constitution committee reports on the dispute over the number and the power of the vice-presidents—a key struggle between the Martin-progressive alignment and the contingent headed by Wyndham Mortimer and Ed Hall, vice-presidents.

Mr. Martin would oust Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Hall as officers and keep power centralized in the president and executive committee. The opposition would increase the vice-presidents from three to four and strip the president of some of his authority.

The policy of the sit-down strike, submitted in the report of Mr. Martin earlier in the sessions, was reaffirmed in a convention resolution. Mr. Martin said "the stay-in (sit-down) strike will remain an effective weapon against employers who refuse to recognize the moral and legal rights of the workers to collective bargaining. In my opinion, it will remain labor's most effective weapon against the autocracy of industry."

Teachers Urge Labor Unity

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Madison, Wis: The American Federation of Teachers, most of whose new officers are liberals favorable to the Committee for Industrial Organization, concluded its convention by sending a message to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressing hope he could obtain unity in the labor movement.

The communication said: "Our convention appreciates your telegram of friendly greetings and hopes that you may be able, during the coming year, to take active steps to bring about genuine unity of all major groups in the American labor movement."

St. Louis: A sit-down strike of 2500 union workers at the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company here was ended abruptly as the men came out of the plant; they authorized another strike however if wage negotiations fail. Work recommences Monday.

New York: If the owner of a business establishment wishes to hire counter-pickets, it's all right with Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine. Regarding picketing, the employer enjoys the same rights and labors under the same disabilities as the employees, Commissioner Valentine informed Ormsby McHarg, executive secretary of the Citizens National Committee. Both must heed the law's admonition that picketing be "peaceful" and "orderly," Commissioner Valentine said. His statement was in reply to a query from the committee on the legal status of "counter-pickets."

New York: The Journeyman Barbers International Union announced that, by a referendum covering virtually all of its 4100 members, it has transferred its affiliation from the American Federation of Labor to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Wilkes-Barre, Penna.: Ernest Rohr, general manager of the Duplan Silk Corporation, announced a wage increase for its 6000 employees. The minimum wage will be raised from $13 to $14 for a 40-hour week with corresponding increases in all piece work, hourly and weekly rates, he said

Quebec (By the Canadian Press): Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec announced yesterday that the 26-day strike of the Dominion Textile Company's 10,000 workers had been settled. The announcement was made following a roundtable conference between the Government leader and representatives of the company and of the workers.

"Wages between now and March 1 will be determined by the Fair Wage Board," he said. "In the meantime, a committee of four representatives of the three companies concerned (Dominion Textile Company, Montreal Cottons Limited and Drummondville Cottons Limited), two representatives of the unions and two of the company employees, will be elected to explore the possibilities of drafting a collective labor agreement.

"By March 1, if the committee has not agreed on something different, the fair wage board ruling will be put into some form of collective agreement which will stand for six months."

Peter Pan

(Continued from Page 1)

first part being the ingenue role in "Midnight Bell." Soon afterwards she joined Mr. Frohman's stock company and supported John Drew for five years. She made Barrie roles unforgettable, the first of which—that of Lady Babbie in "The Little Minister" she played in 1897. She will always be remembered, however, as Peter Pan.

Her last Barrie play was "A Kiss For Cinderella," produced during the war years of 1916-17, after which she retired from the stage, to which, however, she returned in 1918 in "The Merchant of Venice." Again she retired, to come back a second time in 1931 in "Twelfth Night," produced in Ogunquit, Maine.

Tower-Views

(Continued from Page 1)

Istres, near Marseilles, to Damascus in Syria, and back to Paris. The winners, Samuel Cupini and Amadeo Paradisi, finished in 17 hours, 32 minutes, 4 1-5 seconds. Average speed, about 220 miles an hour.

Search for six Soviet fliers, down in the Arctic, goes on. Russian planes are combing the route taken by Pilot Levaneffsky. The Soviet icebreaker Krassin reached Point Barrow, Alaska, as pivot in the search. Jimmy Mattern, American aviator, is not equipped for Arctic flying. Sir Hubert Wilkins and Canadian searchers have been hindered by fog.

Blind landing of a cargo airplane under full automatic control is reported successful by United States Army Air Corps engineers in several tests at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Jobs Near 1929 Level

World employment is almost back to its 1929 level, according to the International Labor Office in Geneva. With 100 as an index number for those idle in 1929, unemployment in 16 principal industrial countries increased to an index of 291 in 1932. By April of the current year it had fallen to 113.

London reports business booming, a scarcity of skilled workers, and a balance of £50,000,000 in the unemployment insurance fund. The balance has accumulated due to improvement in employment, with resumption of payments into the fund by former unemployed whose needs also helped to deplete the fund.

A threatened railway strike in the United States, affecting the entire country through 86 major railroads and the five operating rail unions, has been prevented for at least 60 days. That is the period set aside for action by the National Mediation Board. Both parties accepted mediation as provided for in the Railway Labor Act, after the roads had refused on Wednesday to grant a 20 per cent wage increase, or any part of it.

From Australia comes word of pay rises arranged by the Australian Arbitration Court for some 600,000 workers—without resort to strikes.

A case testing the sit-down strike and the right of federal courts to issue injunctions against it has been filed with the Supreme Court.

This week organized labor in the United States toyed with the idea of forming a third political party. John L. Lewis of the C. I. O. has threatened to break with the Democratic Party for failure to pass more labor legislation in the last session of Congress. The right wing of the Socialist Party on Monday invited both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. to join in a third party move. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., is cool to such advances, but says he believes the C. I. O. is headed that way.

A. F. of L. Executive Session: Page 1.
Mexican Labor: Page 1.

While business indexes in the United States rose this week to a recovery high near the 1929 peak, and foreign trade is climbing steadily in the aggregate, the country faces its first unfavorable trade balance in nearly half a century. The faster rise of import values over exports is traced in large part to the higher prices paid for imports as compared with prices received for exports. Import prices rose 13 per cent in the first half of 1937 as compared with the same period of 1936. Export prices rose only 8 per cent.

Hungary surprised Washington by proposing to resume part payments on its early post-war debts. Secretary Hull commended the action as strengthening the regard for international contracts.

Lord Eustace Percy, former Minister Without Portfolio in the Baldwin Cabinet, proposed an unusual device for repaying debts. At the Canadian Institute on Economics and Politics in Toronto, he favored converting British sterling debts into debts payable in currencies of the debtor nations. This, he believes, would stimulate trade and make many sterile obligations show profit.

France took steps to stem the price rise by inquiring into its causes, even while the Council of Ministers raised the price of wheat and bread.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York cut its rediscount rate to 1 per cent, a record low for any central bank.

Quick re-Views

Spain: Fall of Santander to the Insurgents Wednesday drives Basques from last stronghold. Italy celebrates victory, in which she played a decisive part. The Valencia, or Loyalist Government, has protested to the League that Italy sinks her merchant ships. Britain on Thursday warned the Insurgents sharply to stop bombing British vessels.

British Empire: Australia enters campaign for general election. Alberta, Canada, imposes a debt moratorium preventing corporations from collecting until March 1, 1938. Premier Aberhart this week challenged the Dominion's authority to void Social Credit banking acts. India permits the exiled Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghaffar Khan to return to the Northwest Frontier Province. He has led revolts.

Canadian Social Reform: Page 17.

Austria: Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg completes three years as Chancellor.

Italy: Mussolini offers co-operation if other nations accept "realities." Italy launches the Littorio, a 35,000-ton warship, second of that size in four weeks.

Germany: Germans living abroad meet at Stuttgart in nine-day congress.

President Roosevelt on Wednesday signed the bill to reorganize lower federal courts.

Washington Week: Page 2.

Cotton Pickers

(Continued from Page 1)

sary to make two trips over a row to pick it cleanly, and much cotton was knocked or dropped to the ground. There was trash or bits of stalk and leaves in the staple.

Mr. Rust said the machines will be sold outright to planters when production begins next year. He and his brother have given up the idea of leasing them, or attempting to control any social changes that might result from mechanized picking.

Their proposal to "socialize" their own profits from the invention, investing them in a foundation to be used to reduce the social and economic effects the machine might cause in displacing labor, has not changed, he said.

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Federal District Authorized

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1787.

From its discussion of the report submitted yesterday on the election of the President, the Constitutional Convention today took time to insert in its draft several incidental provisions previously passed over.

One of these is the power to Congress "to exercise exclusive legislation . . . over such district (not to exceed 10 miles square) as may by session of particular states and the acceptance of the Legislature become the seat of the Government . . and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by consent of the legislature of the state for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings."

The requirement of state consent for purchase of military sites was written in at the suggestion of Mr. King in answer to the excited protests of his colleague, Mr. Gerry, that, "This power might be made use of to enslave any particular state by buying up its territory, and the strongholds proposed would be a means of awing the state into an undue obedience to the General Government."

Limitation on Army

When a proviso was presented limiting appropriations for the army to two years, Mr. Gerry objected because they were not limited to one year.

Mr. Sherman explained that since the Legislature is to be biennially elected it might not meet every year. The two-year limitation was accepted by general consent.

A third provision adopted purposes to give the National Legislature power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

A resolution also was adopted requesting Congress to authorize payment out of the Treasury of the Confederation for the salary of the secretary and incidental expenses of the convention, expenses of deputies being reimbursed generally by their respective states.

Resuming debate on the manner of choosing the Executive, Mr. Pinckney renewed his assertions that, "the electors will not have sufficient knowledge of the fittest men and will be swayed by an attachment to the eminent men of their respective states. Hence the dispersion of votes would leave the appointment with the Senate, and as the President's reappointment will thus depend on the Senate he will be the mere creature of that body, . . . and will become fixed for life under the auspices of the Senate."

His colleague, Mr. Rutledge, also believed the plan would "throw the whole power into the Senate," and he was against the reeligibility. He moved to return to the original plan of a seven-year term, election by the Legislature and ineligibility thereafter. Evidently, though, the committee report at least has weaned the convention away from that program, for the motion went down by eight states to two.

Colonel Mason moved to strike out the reference of the election to the Senate and to accept the candidate receiving the highest vote among the electors even though he expected this would rarely be a majority. "As the existing President will always be one of the five highest, his reappointment will of course depend upon the Senate. Considering the powers of the President and those of the Senate, if a coalition should be established between these two branches, they will be able to subvert the Constitution," he said.

Held of Less Consequence

Gouverneur Morris thought the point of less consequence. "It is probable that a majority of votes will fall on the same man," he said. "As one vote is to be given to a man out of the state, one-half the votes will fall on characters eminent and generally known. If the President shall have given general satisfaction, the votes will turn on him of course. If he should be disliked, all disliking him will take care to unite their votes so as to ensure his being supplanted."

As each elector is to give two votes, more than one-fourth will give a majority.

The motion of Colonel Mason was decisively defeated. So was one by Mr. Wilson to make the choice depend on the whole Legislature in absence of a majority vote among the electors. And a proposal by Mr. Madison and Mr. Williamson to require only a one-third vote of the electors instead of a majority fared no better.

Colonel Mason then moved to narrow the field of choice to three instead of the five highest candidates, and this failed.

Mr. Sherman protested he would rather widen it to 13. Two of the large-state men, taking this up probably in ridicule, put it as a motion, which of course failed.

Colonel Mason at length declared the mode of appointment as now regulated is "utterly inadmissible." He would prefer the Government of Prussia, he said, "to one which will put all power into the hands of seven or eight men, and fix an aristocracy worse than absolute monarchy."

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Although the general structure of government had now been practically complete for some time in the draft of the new Constitution, there remained one element of the structure with which almost no one was satisfied. This was the manner of electing the Executive or President. Yet soon after the slave trade compromise there began to be headway even on a solution of this puzzle. Today: Convention authorized setting aside of federal district to be seat of Federal Government.

Monday: Delegates agree on method of choosing Chief Executive.

Dam Is Brought Up-to-Date

Photo from U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River

Twenty-six Years After This Dam, 30 Miles From Phoenix, Ariz., Was Dedicated a Program of Alterations Has Been Completed, Spillways Were Modernized and Other Work Done to Modernize the Structure

Roosevelt Dam Modernized In Irrigation Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—As part of a $6,000,000 "completion program" for the 240,000-acre Salt River irrigation project, the famous Roosevelt Dam, which impounds the main storage reservoir of the system, has been repaired and modernized. Now, 26 years after its dedication by Theodore Roosevelt in 1911, the dam stands in its final form. All alterations and improvements envisaged by engineering science as necessary to insure absolute safety and utility have been made.

The improvements cost $120,000. Most of the money was spent in altering the spillways at either end. Each of the 19 gates in the spillways is now equipped with an individual motor for raising and lowering, instead of nine and ten gates depending on one motor.

Model tests, made in the Denver office of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, showed that spillway capacity was less than the designers calculated. This testing was done by making a model of the dam to exact scale and turning a carefully measured head of water against it, to simulate flood conditions. It was found that water "piled up" against the gate piers in the curved spillway channels, so that the dam would be in danger at the maximum expected flood stage of 150,000 cubic feet of water per second.

Storage Capacity Lessened

The alterations reduced rated storage capacity of the lake from 1,637,000 to 1,522,000 acre-feet, but the loss is regarded as well worth while for the sake of safety. Allowing for silt accumulations since 1911, actual capacity is now 1,412,000 acre-feet—enough to cover that many acres one foot deep.

Roosevelt Dam is at the junction of Salt River and Tonto Creek, 80 miles east of Phoenix, and was the first storage dam built as a Reclamation Bureau project. Three smaller dams have since been built farther down Salt River to impound flood waters for irrigation of 240,000 acres of rich farming land around Phoenix. All these are being altered and improved as part of the "completion program." For that purpose, the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association borrowed $6,000,000 for 40 years, from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. All the work is being done by contract, under Bureau of Reclamation supervision. A branch bureau office has been established at Phoenix, with E. C. Koppen in charge.

New Dam Planned

Principal feature of the program, however, is a new dam, called the Bartlett, in the Verde River 50 miles north of Phoenix. This dam will not be completed for another two years and is to cost about $4,000,000. Its storage capacity will be comparatively small, 200,000 acre-feet, but it is expected that by judicious use, all flood waters of the Verde can be conserved and applied on the Salt River project. Whenever there is any water stored behind Bartlett Dam, the storage upon the Salt will not be drawn on to fill irrigation demands of the 9000 farmers served.

The Verde empties into the Salt 25 miles east of Phoenix. Unchecked by storage dams, much of its flow now passes unused to the Colorado and the Gulf of California.

A. F. of L. May Oust C. I. O. Units

(Continued from Page 1)

trades, etc., continues to be reserved to it, free from invasion by a rival national union.

Expulsion Opens the Door

But upon the expulsion of a national or international union (the international title coming from Canadian members), the A. F. of L. is then released from any barrier to setting up a new national or international union in the territory of the ejected union.

Once the C. I. O. unions are expelled, the A. F. of L. intends to form competing unions in some at least of their fields, it is indicated in authoritative sources here.

The most obvious bit of the home ground of the C. I. O. to be in line for A. F. of L. invasion, if this ultimately takes place, was indicated by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in discussing the textile situation.

Already the A. F. of L. has organizers at work in the textile industry in the South and in New England. Mr. Green reported that more than a dozen local unions of textile workers had been established in the South with a membership of 4000 and that three local unions with 1400 members had come into the A. F. of L. from New England.

New Groups in Connecticut

He added that 2800 textile workers at Thomasville, Conn., and 1000 at Middletown, in the same state had withdrawn from the Textile Workers' Union which had gone over to the C. I. O., and that the A. F. of L. hoped to get these 3800 workers.

New and seceding textile groups will be organized in federal labor unions, which are a preliminary form of organization chartered directly by the A. F. of L., Mr. Green explained. He said that the formation of a new national union of textile workers could not be undertaken by the A. F. of L. while the old national union remained in a state of suspension. Only as a national union was expelled could a new one be set up by the A. F. of L. in its place.

Expulsion, it may be noted, takes the form of revocation of charter. A national union comes into affiliation with the A. F. of L. by the federation's granting it a charter, and conversely it goes permanently out of the A. F. of L. by the withdrawal of that charter.

"Revocation," remarked Mr. Green, "will be up to the next convention."

This gathering meets in Denver, Colo., on Oct. 4 for the usual two weeks' session.

Rules Evidently Stretched

Apparently the A. F. of L. has stretched its rules to get a running start in the textile industry. For Mr. Green also stated that the mule spinners, the most skilled group of textile workers as he said, had made application for a charter, and a federal labor union was being formed for lace operators. While four silk mills in Pennsylvania with 1000 employees had just signed contracts with the A. F. of L.

He justified the federation's organizing work in textiles, which he declared was not aggressive, on the ground that the original A. F. of L. textile workers' organization had withdrawn, and that if workers preferred to come into the A. F. of L. it was all right if they wanted to.

This rivalry in textiles, which is expected to be multiplied if a new national textile union is created by the federation, is probably typical of competition to come in other industries should the C. I. O. suspension be turned into expulsion.

Warfare Will Be On

Then the A. F. of L. will be authorized to carry its organizing backfire on the C. I. O. in the coal fields which heretofore John L. Lewis has held exclusively as his territory, into the men's and women's garment trades, where Sidney Hillman and David Dubinsky have been unmolested by other union competition, etc.

How far the federation will care thus to venture promises to have its problems. The major C. I. O. unions are so well established in their industries that it is a question how much room will be left for attack.

If the A. F. of L. forms its own series of national and international unions parallel to those of the C. I. O. its extenuation will be that it is only doing what the C. I. O. has already attempted in creating dual unions trespassing on numerous A. F. of L. unions long in the field.

In retort the C. I. O. will charge unwarranted duplication and interference, asserting that its unions were not only first but adequate.

Such hand-to-hand tussling as may now take place abstained from, such as the building trades, trucking, amusements and the railroads, will bring the labor strife to its full development.

'Quota Quickies' Irk Britain; Higher Film Budgets Demanded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON.—A determined attempt to tackle the problem of "quota quickies" is the feature of a Government White Paper on British films which is arousing keen interest in cinema and artistic circles here.

The task of deciding what constitutes a film of a high enough standard to receive final protection in the British markets is one that has long been recognized as necessary and extremely difficult. The recently issued White Paper hopes to solve the problem satisfactorily by bringing to bear on its considerations both financial and aesthetic.

For the past 10 years the Cinematograph Films Act has compelled cinemas in Britain to include a certain proportion of English films in their programs. This feature of the act is to be continued, according to the policy outlined by the Government. But before a film made in England can claim to qualify as a quota production, it will have to pass one of two tests.

The first of these is entirely automatic. When the Cinematograph Films Act first came into operation, a number of English companies, and of American companies operating on English soil, went in for the production of extremely cheap pictures of very low quality, which nevertheless qualified for presentation as quota films. This had an effect on the reputation of British films from which the industry has never recovered.

Practice to Cease

The practice, however, is now to cease. Generally speaking, no film, under the new regulations, is to qualify for official recognition as an English picture unless its labor costs amount to at least £1 a foot, or £7500 for the complete film. Labor costs usually account for about half the total cost of a film, so that in future formally acknowledged English films are to cost approximately £15,000.

This, however, is not all. The production of more expensive films still is to be encouraged, according to the government paper. A film that costs three times the minimum is to count as double its value, for quota purposes, so far as renters in Great Britain are concerned. Thus it is hoped that renters will be led to patronize those sections of the British film industry that definitely try to produce films of quality, so far as this can be insured by the lavish expenditure of money.

At the same time, it is recognized that many excellent pictures can be made for less than £15,000. Those English pictures which have received most awards in foreign film exhibitions, such as, for example, the documentaries for which England is deservedly famous, have not cost anything like so much.

Special Tests Provided

Films, therefore, made more cheaply than the statutory regulations envisage, are to be allowed to demand presentation before a special viewing committee which will permit their admission into the quota category if their merit is notably high. It is hoped that these provisions will insure that good British films are the rule rather than the exception in future.

At present the quota for British films is 20 per cent; and it is noted with satisfaction here that for the year ended Sept. 30, 1936, exhibitors on the average showed as high a proportion as 29 per cent of British feature films. For the first year of the new regime the quota for the great distributing firms, or renters, is to be 15 per cent, whilst the exhibitors' quota is fixed at 10 per cent.

In the last years of the new act the quotas are to rise to 30 per cent and 25 per cent. The discrepancy between the respective quotas of the renters and the exhibitors is to allow individual cinema managers to exercise a certain range of choice among the films offered them by renting organizations.

Further provisions are the setting up of a quota for short films, which hitherto have been outside the purview of the Cinematograph Films Act, and the imposition of increased penalties for "blind booking."

Soviets Extend Pension Plan to State Staffs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The Soviet "bureaucracy" — Government officials and clerks, office-workers and executives in state industry, trade and transports—have been admitted to full benefits in the social insurance scheme, on a basis of equality with manual workers.

For the first time, they are eligible to old-age pensions and full payment of salaries during disability, privileges hitherto reserved for manual workers as the theoretically favored class under the "dictatorship of the working class."

But not many of them can yet qualify for old-age pensions. According to Soviet figures, only 120,000 manual workers now receive such pensions, and about 55,000 "white-collar" workers will qualify this year under the new regulations. In Great Britain, with a third of Russia's population, the state paid old-age pensions to 1,714,000 persons in 1932.

To qualify in Russia, workers must have reached the age of 60 after at least 20 years of work, in the case of men; and the age of 55 after at least 20 years of work, in the case of women. But the Soviets do not recognize work as Tzarist officials or clerks, or any kind of work which involved employment of others. Neither do the Soviets count work in agriculture; so that former peasants, who constitute the bulk of industrial labor, must serve the full period in industry. The scheme will therefore not come into wide application for several years.

Under the new regulations, about 25 per cent of Russia's population is theoretically eligible for old-age pensions and for full payment of wages during disability. The scheme excludes peasants, about 65 per cent of the population, and the large group of "persons deprived of citizenship rights," which includes not only ordinary criminals but also political offenders. This last group is estimated to comprise about two million adults.

Inasmuch as the state, directly or indirectly, pays the entire cost of social insurance, peasants contribute, in practice, to provide benefits in which they do not share for favored industrial workers and the "bureaucracy."

Peasant households, with occasional assistance from collective farm funds, are supposed to look after their own elderly members. This is also true of the numerous aged persons in cities who cannot qualify for pensions under Soviet regulations.

The scheme includes some agricultural workers: notably, officials and operators of large agricultural machinery in state-owned machine-tractor stations and wage-earners working directly for the state in state farms.

The new regulations greatly improve the status of the "bureaucracy," giving to its members all the privileges of manual workers in addition to their own exclusive perquisites.

May Continue to Work

Well-paid state employees are the chief beneficiaries of a new regulation abolishing the previous maximum pension of 300 rubles a month; this regulation will enable well-paid officials and executives to receive a full 50 per cent of their salaries as pensions. All workers may continue to work, if they like, after qualifying for pensions.

Soviet law holds the "employer" liable for the full cost of social insurance. In Russia the employer is almost always the state, or one of its subsidiary organizations such as producers' co-operatives. A share of the profits of each state factory, mine, industry or trading and transport organization is set aside for social insurance. Where necessary, the state supplements these sums by direct appropriations.

The Soviet social insurance scheme, despite its limited application, is already very costly. According to budget estimates, it will require about 20 per cent of the 1937 national income. It not only provides workers and their families with incapacity and maternity benefits and old-age pensions, but provides a network of sanitoriums, resorts and rest-homes which during 1937 are expected to accommodate 2,552,000 persons out of a total of about 25,000,000 workers.

Free Schooling for Peasants

Under the scheme as now extended, the Soviet state, as the benevolent "employer" of practically all manual and "white-collar" workers, proposes eventually to provide economic security for all its employees, and to help collectivized peasants to provide their own security. Meanwhile, the state provides free schooling for peasant children and some free medical attention for peasants.

But those deprived of citizenship rights, those who impede in any way the application of Communist principles as interpreted by the Kremlin, are eliminated automatically from the benefits of social insurance.

The thousands recently convicted as "Trotzkyists" and other varieties of "public enemies," have lost for a time, with members of their families, any social benefits to which they would otherwise have been entitled.

The scheme thus becomes one more inducement to conformity, to unquestioning acceptance of the rules of conduct established by the Communist "higher command."

Gain Seen In Oil Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—To meet increased demands for petroleum products developed by 5,270,000 new automobiles and 300,000 new oil burners motor manufacturers expect to sell in 1937 approximately 32,000 new oil wells will be drilled, according to an estimate in The Lamp, publication of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

World Farm Parley Draws 1100

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—More than 1100 delegates representing 46 nations attended the fifth International Congress of Agricultural Industries held here recently. The congress affirmed again the desirability of international co-operation and exchange of views and experience.

Among the great number of resolutions passed by the congress, one expressed the desire that all means shall be taken to convince the farmers concerned, especially through the agricultural schools, that they should use only those methods for the destruction of pests, which have been passed as efficient and practicable by official agricultural institutions.

The section for the vegetables and fruit industry wished to draw the attention of governments to the great importance of good pre-refrigeration for the preservation of fruit and vegetables, in order to induce the authorities to co-operate in establishment of first-class installations in all centers of production. Facilities were also demanded for the transportation of vegetables and fruit in airtight wagons at national frontiers. Standardization of packing in transportation of fresh vegetables and fruit was advocated.

The sixth International Congress of Agricultural Industries is to be held in Budapest in 1939.

Palisades Board to Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Aug. 28—Ten commissioners of the new Palisades Interstate Park Commission, established when President Roosevelt signed a bill approving a compact between New York and New Jersey, will hold their organization meeting in New York City on Sept. 3, Frederick C. Sutro, executive director of the 47,000-acre park, said recently.

Harsher Drinking Driver Curb Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Singling out drunken drivers as Public Enemy No. 1 of the highways, legislatures in 14 states have under consideration laws which would greatly increase the penalties for driving while under the influence of liquor, J. R. Crossley, vice-president of the Automobile Club of New York, was advised today by American Automobile Association national headquarters in Washington.

This development has come about through an intensive drive for improved safety legislation in practically all of the states where legislatures are now in session, Mr. Crossley said.

"Drivers' license laws have been introduced in six states now without such a law," he reported, "while 15 states with so-called 'substandard' license laws are considering strengthening amendments. New or improved safety-responsibility legislation has been introduced in 11 states and already has cleared the legislative hurdles in Idaho.

"Nine states are considering measures which call for periodic inspection of motor vehicle equipment with most of the bills calling for inspection in state-owned and state-operated stations."

Various penalties provided in the proposed drunken driving laws include even life suspension of driving privileges.

"There is no question of the need for review of drunken driving statutes by the State Legislatures," Mr. Crossley added. "Today, penalties that may be legally imposed for first-offense convictions range all the way from 1 cent to $5000, while jail sentences provided by states range from one day to five years. The objective should be to work out uniform laws that will be strict enough to curb the evil without being so severe as to make convictions difficult or impossible."

Orange Schools Halt Distribution of Milk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 28—Serving of milk to children in Orange public schools will be discontinued by the Board of Education on the grounds that minimum prices set by the New Jersey State Board of Milk Control are out of reach of student pocketbooks, according to W. Burton Patrick, school superintendent.

The new price of 4¼ cents a half pint at which the schools were allowed to sell milk represented a "material rise" from former prices, Mr. Patrick said. No profit is made by the schools in distributing milk, as students pay the cost price.

Family Life of Canada's Water-Fowl Studied by U. S. Biology Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — Information on the family life and nesting habits of the water-fowl which wing their flight each spring to nesting grounds in the Mackenzie river delta, the western Arctic and Coronation Gulf will be the quest undertaken this summer by C. E. Gillham, associate biologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Traveling by plane from Edmonton to the Far North, Mr. Gillham will study the habits of the nesting birds in the Fort Chipewyan and Lake Athabasca areas. His next flight will take him to Aklavik and the Mackenzie delta, where he says the largest population of snow geese in the world make their home.

These birds derive their name from the fact that when they nest on Richards Island in the summer time, their numbers are so great that they are sometimes mistaken for banks of snow.

That the Eskimos are close students of the habits of the nesting water-fowl was stated by Mr. Gilham, who plans to sojourn for a time at Coronation Gulf where he hopes to obtain valuable information from the Eskimo hunters to aid him in his investigations.

The conservation of game birds is the chief aim of the department for which Mr. Gillham is making this expedition to Canada's hinterland. The information and deductions from this survey will aid greatly in the drawing up of regulations for the international treaties being maintained co-operatively by the Governments of the United States, Mexico and Canada.

It is estimated that of the total population of water fowl on this continent, approximately 90 per cent raise their families in Canada, the western Arctic and Mackenzie delta being chosen by the majority of the water-fowl as their nesting grounds.

Vancouver Mining Town Votes for C. I. O. Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—John L. Lewis's C. I. O. advanced another step into Canadian labor unionism recently as miners at Nanaimo, historic coal mining town on Vancouver Island, won a closed shop agreement giving the United Mine Workers of America full rights for collective bargaining.

Signed by Leonard W. Brockington of Winnipeg, chairman of the board set up to investigate the impending mining labor strife, the agreement successfully closes a C. I. O. membership drive that has enlisted, it is reported, the support of all but one man.

Children to Learn to Play

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Better facilities for "learning to play" are on the way for Lancashire schoolchildren.

Nelson education authorities plan to construct a camp school on a 23-acre site in the Pendle Valley at Whitehough Farm, Barley.

Groups of 40 children are to attend for a fortnight. The site is five miles from Nelson and students will be provided with meals and sleeping quarters. During their stay they will be given the usual school curriculum, together with nature studies and physical training.

Described as the first of its kind in this country, the school is to be open in the spring each year and is to run until late autumn. If it is successful it is hoped a number of similar schools will be started in others parts of England.

Two hundred children will be housed under canvas during the holiday periods, and eventually it is hoped to construct an open-air swimming pool.

Parents are to pay a small charge toward the maintenance of their children while at the camp school, but needy children will be admitted free of charge.

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Soviets Pushing Plans for Navy; Black Sea Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia's ambitious rulers understand that their country cannot take rank as a great power without an effective navy, and for some years past have been laying the foundation, with as much secrecy as possible, for a naval shipbuilding industry. While precise information is not available, there is now reason to believe that naval shipbuilding is being expanded at an increased rate.

Important new yards are understood to be under construction at Murmansk, the only ice-free port in northern Russia, and at several Black Sea ports. The Soviets, who hitherto have concentrated on submarines and small destroyers, are understood to be planning construction of aircraft carriers, large submarines and "pocket battleships."

Building a Navy

The task is enormous. The revolution and succeeding civil wars resulted in complete demoralization of the old Russian Navy and destruction of many fighting ships. The few ships inherited from the Tsars are useless today. Creation of a modern navy involves not only vast expenditures, but the development of a large and highly skilled working force.

Soviet budgets give no clue to naval appropriations. The 1937 budget shows only that about one-quarter of the national income, an unprecedented proportion, is being expended on the army, the navy, the air force and armament industries. Hitherto it has been obvious that appropriations have gone largely to the standing army of 1,300,000 men, and to the air force, the largest in the world. The Soviets claim more than 7000 military planes, and several large factories are working day and night in three shifts.

Geography has not encouraged Soviet naval ambitions. Absence of warm-water ports is even more serious to the Soviets than it was to the Tsars. Russia los' several Baltic ports as a result of the war and revolution. But this loss has been partially compensated by development of Murmansk as a warm-water port with unimpeded access to the Atlantic.

Murmansk

In 1916, Murmansk was a log-cabin village. The Tsarist Government in its last years connected it by railway to Leningrad, and developed the port intensively. The Soviets have improved the railway, built a canal between the Baltic and the White Seas, and converted Murmansk into a modern port. Naval shipbuilding is being concentrated today at Murmansk.

Shipyards also are rising in several Black Sea ports. The Soviets have felt greater need for a Black Sea fleet since Herr Hitler's accession to power in Germany. Turkey controls the outlet to the Black Sea, and the reported extension of German influence in Turkey has made the Soviets feel that outlet from the Black Sea must be reinforced by something more than the diplomacy upon which they have previously relied.

The Turkish straits always have been a matter of concern to Russian Governments. The Tsars tried more than once to seize the Dardanelles and Constantinople these attempts were thwarted by stronger naval powers. A secret agreement made during the World War awarded Russia this prize; the Russian revolution and the Bolsheviks' separate peace with Germany invalidated it.

The Soviets, making a virtue of necessity, endeavored from the beginning to win Turkey's friendship by peaceful negotiations, and thus secure passage through the straits. Moscow gave money and arms to Kemal Ataturk in his wars for independence, and renounced all Tsarist debts and special privileges in Turkey. Soviet diplomats supported Turkey in the postwar adjustments, and have consistently endeavored to strengthen friendly ties.

Turkey and Germany

However, Soviet commentators have recently noted with alarm a fancied Turkish shift toward Germany. Last April Prof. E. M. Starobinsky wrote in the Government newspaper Izvestia: "Turkey shows evidence of altering her foreign policy, adopting new methods which hardly contribute to peace.

Some small facts create the impression that Turkey feels increasing sympathy for Fascist countries, especially for Germany. Some Turkish newspapers find words of approval for German Fascism. Is this not proof that Turkey's foreign policy has departed from the clear line established until recent times?"

Soviet rulers, ambitious to make their country a world power, certainly will not willingly permit the growth of German influence in Turkey at the expense of their own position. They cannot therefore feel secure until they have a Black Sea fleet capable, if necessary, of reinforcing peaceful diplomacy. This is one of several reasons which impel the Soviets to build a navy as quickly as their resources will permit.

First Gusher in 20 Years Struck in Pennsylvania

BRADFORD, Penna., Aug. 28 (AP)—The first gusher in 20 years has been struck on a lease nine miles south of Bradford in the heart of Pennsylvania's "black gold" belt.

A crew of 30 men battled to stem the rush of the oil which was spurting high above a 60-foot derrick at the rate of about 240 barrels an hour. Even feared most of the [illegible] be absorbed in the [illegible] capping operations were

Nebraskan Heads Game Commissioners

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 28 (AP)—Frank B. O'Connell, secretary of the Nebraska game commission, was elected president of the International Association of Fish and Game Commissioners at the closing business session of the organization's convention here Aug. 25.

Next year's convention will be held jointly with that of the American Fisheries Society at Asheville, N. C., starting Aug. 15.

On Arizona's New National Park

National Parks Service; Canadian National Railways

Natives of Desert

Above—Organ Pipe Cactus in the Background, With a Cholla of Almost Tree Proportion in the Foreground. Below—Big Horn Sheep. It Is to Preserve the Cacti and Protect the Mountain Sheep That Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument Has Been Established in Arizona

Photostat Copies Of Stimson Book Popular in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Despite one successful effort by the Chinese Municipality of Shanghai to block "pirating" of Col. Henry L. Stimson's book "The Far Eastern Crisis," because of Chinese appreciation of the Stimson friendship for China, photostatic copies of the volume have been placed on sale and have met with a tremendous success.

It is not known where the book is being produced, but the name of a Hangchow book store is given as sole distributor and it is believed that the printing may be in the Chekiang provincial capital.

Evidently the "pirates" learned a lesson from the prompt action of the Chinese municipal government in an earlier instance, when front-page announcements of the proposed edition were pbulished in Chinese newspapers and official action followed. There has been little publicity heralding the appearance of the present photostatic edition and even the sales are somewhat under cover.

One book shop in the International Settlement (not under jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities) displays many placards advertising the book, but the volumes are carefully kept in a locked drawer in a room above the main show-room. Upon request of customers, the shop assistant goes upstairs and brings down one or two copies.

An authorized Chinese version of Colonel Stimson's book has been issued by the Ta Kung Pao, one of the leading vernacular newspapers. The advertising booklets of the pirated English version make use of the preface of this version as an advertising point; they also strongly recommend the volume to Chinese readers of English, say it may serve as a "history of the Chinese national crisis" and a guide to those in charge of framing China's policies. While the imported volumes are priced at 14 Chinese dollars, the pirated version is sold at $2.90, or about 90 American cents.

Lack of copyright law in China makes it difficult to check such enterprises.

Austria Losing Reich Market For Motion Pictures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The Austrian moving picture industry cannot exist without German markets. A crisis at present in film production here is evidence of the dependence of Austria on Germany.

From 1930 to 1935 the production of Austrian moving pictures steadily advanced. Some of them were of commendable quality and they became popular internationally. They also brought in substantial profits. In 1935 Austria received $600,000 more than she paid out for films. But now this favorable balance has disappeared and Austrian film companies are going bankrupt.

Only about 10 per cent of the Austrian production can be placed at home. The rest must go to Germany or to other foreign lands, through Germany. An Austrian film upon which Germany turns its thumbs down can hardly hope to find acceptance elsewhere. It must take the German hurdle first.

But during the last two years many Austrian films have failed to do that. In the first place, Viennese pictures grew rather monotonous, and the public tired of them. The subject matter also did not always please exacting German critics, and, in addition, other states which formerly used Austrian films have begun to make pictures of their own.

In a somewhat less degree, the same may be said of Austrian books and periodicals. A number of papers are meeting great difficulties and Austrian authors have to seek state subsidies.

The German world contains nearly 100,000,000 people. Of them only 6,000,000 are Austrians. The roads to most of the others pass through the Third Reich, and when those roads are closed, for political reasons, the intellectuals here are cut off from their own world.

Desert Reserve Becomes Haven For Rare Cacti

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AJO, Ariz.—For preservation of a unique species of cactus found nowhere else in the United States, and to protect a band of the nation's fast vanishing bighorn sheep, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument has been created, by proclamation of President Roosevelt.

Included in this new desert park are 330,690 acres embracing practically all of Pima County west of the Papago Indian Reservation. It is a low, hot, almost waterless region, without a single permanent inhabitant, but possessing beauties peculiarly its own.

Burnt-red mountains, black lava hills, cinder cones; messa and llanos covered sparsely with creosote bushes, palo verdes, catclaws, mesquites, chollas, ocotillos, saguaros, organ pipe cacti and other strange growths. Such is Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

Protection for Sheep

Bird life is rare, consisting mainly of doves, cactus wrens and a few migratory species. There are a few jackrabbitts, coyotes, little desert foxes, and Gaillard mountain sheep.

Primarily to protect the sheep and the organ pipe cacti, the reserve has been created and placed under the National Parks Service. Hunting, homesteading and prospecting are strictly forbidden. Not many are likely to be seriously inconvenienced or disappointed by these restrictions.

Since there is not even drinking water, except in rock pools after infrequent rains, farming is out of the question. Judgment of geologists that there is little chance of mineral wealth being discovered has been confirmed by spasmodic and unsuccessful attempts to develop a few stringers of ore that seemed to give promise. The last white resident was a watchman at one of these "mines," but he want away a long time ago. Now there are only Indians who stray over from the reservation to gather cactus fruit in summer, and they do not remain long in the camps that they call temporales.

Auto Transport Difficult

Only road is the highway south from Ajo to the Mexican border village of Sonoita, used principally by sportsmen going to fish in the Gulf of Mexico. Off this route, it is rough and dangerous going for a car. One can make considerably more speed with a burro, with much less chance of getting stalled.

Greatest attractions are the organ pipe cacti, which have their principal home a hundred miles south in Sonora, Mexico. The organ pipe is a relative of the much better known giant saguaro; but the saguaro grows as a single fluted column with a few branches or "arms," while its cousin grows as a clump of much smaller columns without arms, and resembles the pipes of a great organ.

Thorns of the saguaro and organ pipe are almost identical. So are the fig-like fruits that ripen on the column crowns in late June. But the Indians say that the fruit of the organ pipe is sweeter and better. Mexicans call both the plant and its fruit pitahaya.

Organ Pipe National Monument has its historical interest, too. First white man to see the region was the Spanish soldier, Melchior Diaz, who in 1540 led his expedition across there to the mouth of the Colorado River, where he was to meet Hernando de Alarcon. Just before 1700 came the intrepid missionary, Padre Kino, and he was there several times more before his career closed in 1710.

Route of '49ers

The Camino del Diablo, or Devil's Road, of the 49'ers cut squarely across the new monument, with one end at the Mexican town of Caborca and the other near where Wellton, Ariz., now stands. Today the Camino can be traced only intermittently and uncertainly.

Frank Pinkley, superintendent of southwestern monuments for the National Park Service with headquarters at Casa Grande Monument near Coolidge, Ariz., is officially in charge of Organ Pipe. No allotment for its development has been made as yet, so he has not event appointed a caretaker and there is naught to notify the traveler that he is in one of Uncle Sam's parks. It is hoped, however, that funds will be forthcoming to open roads and trails, drill wells, and provide camping facilities. Made accessible, Mr. Pinkley believes that Organ Pipe National Monument will draw thousands of tourists a year, whereas it formerly attracted only a few hunters and prospectors.

Peace Defined as Dependent On Individual Understanding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"The foundation of all peace depends upon the individual state of mind, and the greatest factor in promoting world peace is an understanding of the home and community influences that make for peaceful living," according to a statement just published by the California Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"We define peace to mean not the cessation of strife, or armed conflict between nations, but rather the ability of individuals to understand each other, to make satisfactory adjustments, and to live well together," the statement reads.

"The policy of the congress does not permit affiliation of congress units with any organization for the promotion of peace, nor the adoption in toto of the program of any organization, but it itself offers an outline of work consistent with the child welfare program developed through the basic outlines of departmental activities.

"Speakers appearing on congress programs shall be selected for their ability to present material pertinent to its departmental activities rather than subject matter dealing exclusively with international relations, foreign policies, or other controversial political issues.

"Matters relative to the interpretation of peace policies shall be referred to the peace policy committee of the Congress. This committee will give advice concerning appropriate program materials, pass on the course of study and the qualifications of the leaders of study groups on the subject of peace, and from time to time will call attention to pertinent and interesting publications and articles on the subject."

The policy was drawn up to help eliminate disputes over propriety of California P. T. A. activity in world affairs.

Pigeons Fly 'Air Mail' For Country Reporters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HORNELL, N. Y., Aug. 28—Speedy "air mail" service is supplied by country correspondents of the Hornell Evening Tribune here through the use of homing pigeons by its writers. Released with news reports fastened to their legs, the birds fly directly to a loft in the publication's building, setting off an electric signal on the editor's desk as they alight on the home perch.

An initial supply of pigeons has been distributed to correspondents, according to L. G. Buisch, assistant manager, and more are being trained for service. Pigeons are used by New York City newspapers frequently to carry news from ships in the harbor and similar points not provided with communications.

South Carolina To Train Youth To Drive Safely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Realizing that the mounting list of fatalities and injuries on South Carolina highways had reached proportions commanding serious consideration of thoughtful citizens, the faculty of the University of South Carolina gave a summer course, just concluded, in traffic problems and highway safety. The training, available to South Carolina teachers, was sponsored by the university's department of economics. State departments and automobile clubs co-operated.

The objective of this course was to give qualified high school teachers an opportunity to gain a practical knowledge of the accepted technique prevailing now in the teaching of traffic problems and highway safety.

The course, in its entirety, examined the limitations, responsibilities and duties of the pedestrian and driver; the causes of accidents and possible remedies; sound driving practices; the "Neyhart" technique of teaching automobile driving; traffic laws and their reasonableness; the automobile and its place in modern life, and the organization and administration of a traffic course in the secondary school.

Because of its sound practicality and proven consistency, the basic text for the course was a collection prepared by the American Automobile Association, entitled: "The Sportsmanlike Driving Series."

C. M. Waterfall, South Carolina economics professor, who conducted the course, pointed out that statistics show convincingly that it is important to youth because it is the most susceptible age. Statistics also reveal, he said, that 1027 Rhode Island high school students were licensed after completing courses in the operating of automobiles, and received clean slates—that is, no accident reports were charged against any of them for three whole years. Neither were any of these students charged with any traffic law violations during this period. Statistics also show that untrained young drivers do not have as good a record by far.

Since at least 65 per cent of highway accidents are said to be the fault of the automobile operators, a major approach to the solving of this problem is through the training of new drivers to instill in them sound and safe habits from the beginning, the course brought out.

The Mother Church On Air Again Sept. 5

Radiocasting by short waves of the evening services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be resumed on Sunday, Sept. 5, at 7 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, over Station W1XAL, Boston. The service, transmitted on the first Sunday of each month, will be radiocast on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 49.67 meters.

The morning service will continue to be radiocast over W1XAL on the first Sunday of each month at 10:12 a. m., eastern daylight time. With the resumption of standard time both the morning and evening services of The Mother Church will be heard on the first Sunday, beginning Oct. 3, at 10:12 a. m. and 7 p. m., eastern standard time.

The evening service transmission is designed for reception in the middle and far western United States where it reaches listeners at a more convenient hour. The morning service is designed for reception in Europe where it is heard in the early afternoon.

Canadian Schools Extend Social Science Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The trend in education throughout Canada, noted in discussions at the sixteenth annual conference of the Canadian Teachers' Federation held here recently, is toward a new alignment of educational facilities, a general move toward more elastic and more socialized programs of study in elementary and secondary schools. The majority of the provinces have either established new courses of studies, or are in the process of preparing new curriculums for use in the schools.

The Canadian Broadcasting Commission will be urged to adopt educational radio programs along the lines followed by the British Broadcasting Commission, according to a resolution passed by the federation.

Daughters of St. George Elect Woonsocket Woman

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Mrs. Mart Fitton of Woonsocket, R. I., was elected supreme president of the Daughters of St. George at the biennial convention of the woman's insurance group Aug. 26. Rochester, N. Y., was chosen as the site for the 1939 convention, to be held on the fourth Monday of August in that year. Other officers chosen included:

Supreme vice-president, Mrs. Emma Hayward, Medford, Mass.; supreme financial secretary, Miss Nellie Broadbent, Jamestown, N. Y.; supreme treasurer, Mrs. Jennie Collard Cleveland; supreme chaplain, Mrs. Gertrude Welich, Paterson, N. J.; supreme first conductor, Mrs. Annie Parker, Manchester, Conn., and supreme second conductor, Mrs. Gladys Perry, Salem, Mass.

Pilots Test New Device For Blind Landings

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 28 (AP)—Pilots who could not see where they were going repeatedly landed two huge transport planes with ease at Oakland airport Aug. 26 in demonstrations of a new and revolutionary aid to blind flying.

A Department of Commerce subcommittee on research, which witnessed the experiments, said it would recommend that the equipment be placed on all transport liners as soon as possible. Short-wave directional radio beams are responsible for the equipment, which several airlines have pooled resources to develop.

Education

Stories to Read to Little Children

'Another Here and Now Story Book' Makes Its Bow to Parents and Teachers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When a mother tells us, with an appreciative twinkle in her eye, how five-year-old Bobby inquired, apropos of the story about the cherry tree, "Did you used to play with George Washington when you were a little girl, Mummy?" we smile, too, at Johnny's inadequate concept of time and place. Or when four-year-old Jane, promising and precious member of our Sunday School class, soberly explains that "Moses was leading the children of Israel over to New York last Saturday," we suppress our smile and can hardly wait to share Jane's "priceless" remark.

Who cannot recall similar irrelevant remarks treasured from conversations with very little boys and girls? All of which would but go to show, as the authors of "Another Here and Now Story Book" would say, that these small friends had not yet passed "from a world dominated by the here and now to a world in which the faraway and long-ago is comprehended without gross mistakes." This transition, they hold, takes place somewhere between becoming six and becoming eight.

Familiar Things

Meanwhile, for those who like to read or tell stories to their "under-six" companions, Lucy Sprague Mitchell and her associate authors, some of them mothers and all of them teachers, have prepared a collection of stories and poems which do not depart from the familiar here and now for their motivation, characters and description. To understand these stories Bobby and Jane are asked neither to jump the centuries nor encircle the globe. Sights, sounds, situations with which they are familiar form the basis of such charming bits as "Their Sleeping Places"—a tale of where city things like buses and engines go to sleep at night. Repetition of ideas and of sounds characterize the stories, for the authors know how repetition appeals to young children.

When the first "Here and Now Story Book" was published in 1921, stories for young children about their familiar, every-day environment were regarded as experiments. Since then many books of a similar type have come to fill the children's bookshelves. This second volume, as its preface explains, is "the outcome of years of careful recording and discussion of what we call 'maturity levels'" on the part of teachers in the Harriet Johnson Nursery School . . . "Supplemented by home records."

The book is arranged in sections, "Stories for Two-Year-Olds," "Stories for Three-Year-Olds," and so on up to six. One thing we particularly like is that these stories are not intended always to be read or told just as written. In fact, some of them are designed merely to suggest a type of story which any parent or teacher could adapt to suit his children and their individual environment. Such suggestions should interest particularly those parents, uncles, aunts or friends whose imagination does not so readily run to creating stories their child friends appreciate.

A great help in this respect is the analysis, which precedes each group of stories, of a child's interests and language at each age level. These sketches will help many adults to a better comprehension of, say, "two-year-oldness" or "five-year-oldness." While we realize that they will probably present nothing new to many an understanding grown-up, we feel they may be a genuine help to other adults who would like to be but are not so understanding in the ways of small children.

Lessons In Simplicity

Sunday School teachers, for instance, many of whom have little contact with young children, might find a study of this book worth while. Careful noting of the language used and the situations described in the stories themselves, as well as a thoughtful reading of the introductory analyses might give the reader a clearer concept of what language and situations a small child does comprehend. It seems difficult for many adults to make their stories simple enough for their youthful listeners. This book provides a valuable lesson in the need of greater simplicity.

The illustrations by Rosalie Slocum, representing an experiment in picture making for children, are delightful.

In any large collection of stories and poems for children there are likely to be statements or stories that do not meet with the full approval of every reader. In this case there seems to be very little of this sort. However, some parents and teachers may prefer to omit "How the Automobiles Got Cured"—a farcical tale of four rattly cars that crashed into one another and were put together to make one good automobile for the four owners. "Mean Mules and Tractable Tractors" is another that some may wish to omit.

ALICE MYERS

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

XI

Wind as a Nature Lesson

Let me illustrate the work by giving in the next few weeks some of the lessons we have had with our children. Our students in the training school have urged this.

Subject—Wind.

Approach—A Windy Day.

Fact A

Proof 1—Throw downy feathers or some very light material over an open fire or a hot register and watch them rise on the upward current.

Proof 2—Let the children mount to a high elevation in the room and remain there till they realize the difference between the ceiling temperature and that of the floor.

Note—

Our janitor forgot to take his stepladder from our room and we appropriated it for our experiment. The children took turns in mounting it and staying there till they recognized the difference in temperature of floor and ceiling. Yes, I know. It's quite amusing to see them, but they take it so seriously. If he wishes each may take a book with him and read there till he is quite satisfied that the upper air is the warmer. Then he descends and another solemnly takes his place. This while the regular work is going on.

Again, we had the children observe smoke rising from chimneys, and we told of the first balloons, which were filled with hot air.

Fact B—Air Has Pressure

Proof 1—It broke the flasks when the air was pumped from them. (A man from the technology school demonstrated this and other proofs for us.)

Proof 2—It holds the boys' caps thrown against the cold air intake.

Proof 3—It holds down the flat sink rubber.

Proof 4—It presses in the sides of the tin fruit cans.

Proof 5—It holds the thimble sucked against the tongue.

Proof 6—It holds the water in the open bottle turned upside down.

♪ ♪ ♪

Query—(Referring to experiments under Fact A). If heated air rises what takes its place?

Answer—(Experiments under Fact B). The cold air presses in.

Query—If we had a very large heated space?

Answer—Then much hot air would rise, much cold air would rush in and we would call it wind.

For handwork, we make kites, pin wheels, sail boats, and play in the wind with them. Reading and other lessons are easily correlated with the subject. Simple poems make happy reading lessons, but, because these lessons must be suited to the ability of the child, it is not wise to give them here.

♪ ♪ ♪

Poems and Songs to Use

I saw you toss the kite on high.—Stevenson.
Who has seen the wind?—Christina Rosetti.
Like a leaf or feather.—Old Song
The moon's the north wind's cooky.—Vachel Lindsey
Brooms.—Dorothy Aldis.
Come little leaves, said the wind one day.—George Cooper.
The wind and the leaves.—George Cooper.
How the leaves come down.—Susan Coolidge Woolsey.
The Wind.—R. L. Stevenson.
Whichever way the wind doth blow.—Caroline A. Mason.

"MISS IMELDA"

A Saturday Column

Films to Aid Tasmanian Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hobart, Tasmania

The estimates to be presented during the next session of Parliament will contain an item for £1000 for the inauguration of a scheme of visual education in the State schools of Tasmania. This announcement was made by the Minister for Education, Eric J. Ogilvie, after the submission to the Cabinet of the report furnished by the Chief Inspector of the Education Department, who has been inquiring into the system in use in South Australia. To initiate the scheme in Tasmania, £500 will be spent in obtaining 100 films which will form the nucleus of a film library to be housed at the head office of the department in Hobart under the control of one of its officers. Another £500 will be used for purchasing projectors which will be sold to the schools at two-thirds of their cost to the department.

It is also recommended that a teacher be appointed as a technician. Such teacher should be a graduate in science, with some technical training, and one who took a keen interest in photography. A committee would be set up to advise teachers on the value, use and selection of films.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'Explorer's High School' Meets For Oral Examinations

Finds That Year Has Taught Facts, Appreciation, and a Priceless Student-Attitude of Mind

Americanizing Young Americans—9

By Mary Rooker Nash

The first and organizing meeting of the Explorers' School was held, quite unpremeditatedly, in the home in Peiping where lived the Pater, the Faculty, and the Student Body of two. The last meeting of this school, as such, occurred in an apartment in New York City, thirteen months later. Meanwhile the Explorers had traveled half way around the world to reach their own country, and then by car 35,000 miles throughout the length and breadth of their native land. They had studied the people of every state, more or less intensively. They had looked for those characteristics of American citizens which are (or should be) present in all parts of the country. They had observed many customs and peculiarities which seemed local and (many of them) obsolescent. Now they were taking stock of what the year had brought to them.

A concrete and positive gain was their knowledge of American geography and history. Not to this Student Body is New York State a magenta, irregular spot on the map. Neither is California a long banana-colored edging to the map of the Pacific Basin. Andrew Jackson is not a name in a list, complete with dates. He is a human being whose story they know. When they think or read about him, they see by the eye of memory the places where he lived, was married, fought, rested, completed his work.

Gained Breadth Of Viewpoint

Another asset is their realization that Americans are of many kinds, with infinitely diversified backgrounds and occupations and interests. Apropos of this, the Girl said meditatively, "A year ago I did not realize that I unconsciously assumed that all Americans are like Daddy and the other professors in the University, and the travelers and tourists that we saw so often in Peiping. I was shocked when I heard a man on the boat say, 'That was an interesting article, but I do not put any stock into anything a college professor writes. They are all too idealistic and out of touch with life.' That made me mad then. It would not now. There are so many different kinds of people all busy in building up our country, and they all have such different opinions, and they all like to say what they think, and nobody pays much attention because everybody is thinking of his own opinions."

The Boy spoke quickly, "I know, but I was most surprised to see how many different kinds of Americans there are in the ways they live. Every city had the swank residence quarters, the middle class homes, and then the poor and crowded parts of town. In the country were the great estates and the comfortable farmhouses and the ramshackle tenant houses. I had forgotten that so many Americans were so poor, and that some are no better housed than Chinese peasants. And I just did not know that so many Americans have so much money to spend. I did not know there were so many new cars in the world. They are wonderful."

Campus Life Missing

All agreed that they felt much better acquainted with their own country and countrymen, but that, from the standpoint of the Student Body, there was a great lack in their year's experiences. There had been no provision for enough association with girls and boys of their own age. This fact made their plans for the next year include camp in the summer and a coeducational boarding school for the next winter.

As they sat recapitulating the whole project, they had animated discussions as to where each would prefer to live if he or she had the opportunity to choose any place in the whole country, where each would most enjoy returning for a vacation, what each would most enjoy doing again, and what were the strangest experiences, what new idea was the most resultful in changes of attitudes, what single happening was the most surprising, or the most amusing. The answers to these questions differed greatly. That was, probably, as it should be.

Knew How To Find Out

But they all agreed that one good result was that they knew where to find out about things. Wherever they might be, and whatever might happen, they would usually know where to ask about whatever interested them. They had found that the national government, state, and city governments, often had printed material which would answer the questions of the traveling public. They had learned that automobile clubs, chambers of commerce, and local civic organizations were nearly always eager to help the explorer find the most interesting places in their territories.

In all large cities, and in a great majority of smaller towns, were public libraries, with pleasant people interestedly willing to help the Student Body find out where to read about the problem in hand.

When coming to a new town or city, they had learned how to read the local newspaper to hunt for unusual or interesting things to do. Very often they happened to discover that the high school orchestra would play in the park in the evening, or that Miss Smith's dancing class would give a recital in the auditorium, or that the class in dress designing of the night school would give a style show at a local hotel at dinner time. Several times they passed community playhouses where amateur theatricals furnished entertainment for an evening.

No Americanization Needed Here

They were always interested in embryo museums in small towns, and the large ones in cities. The Faculty was accused by the Boy of having too efficient eyes when it came to catching sight of art exhibits. The Faculty, in turn, felt that the Student Body needed no added Americanization when it came to their interest in the offerings of local movie houses.

Finally, they all discussed the question propounded by the Pater: "Do you think you are better Americans than you were a year ago?" The different answers, given in characteristic idioms, were all votes for the affirmative. "But," said the Girl as they ended the session, "I want to begin to stay still for awhile and just be an American. I am tired of observing from a distance. I want to explore Friendship."

This is the ninth and last of these sessions with the Explorer's High School. They have been published on consecutive Saturdays in July and August.

© Fox Photos, London

Stop! Look! Listen!

Much attention has been given in the past few years to classroom lessons in road safety. A school at Atherton, Manchester, England, has tackled the subject by means of an electrically controlled model of street crossings with miniature traffic signals and lights. Boys of the school assembled the model under the supervision of their natural science master. Here is shown a class of boys and girls with their instructor, all intently studying the traffic situation with the aid of their model.

When Son Comes Home From Camp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Jersey

Dear Editor:

My 12½-year-old son has been away all summer. He is attending a small but well-run camp for boys in the Adirondacks. For a period of seven weeks he will have been more or less on his own and probably has not been too closely watched. This experience will bring out certain qualities affecting his general behavior, and will place upon his mother and me the responsibility of some sort of follow-through discipline, in keeping with what he learned at camp.

Sending him to camp presented a few problems chiefly in the nature of financial readjustments brought about by the past depression. It was necessary to give up certain other benefits which might have been of general good to the family as a whole. But we believed that it would be good for him to go to camp, and while we know that he would have been happy had he not gone we realize that the association with other boys, the camp routine and the discipline of camp life will have benefited him very much.

Children are usually sent to camp for their own general welfare, and, because it may be costly it would seem consistent that a real effort should be made to make the experience and the cost worth while for all concerned. Through observation I shall try to learn what will be the best procedure in dismissing the boy. It will be most interesting to observe his reaction to several items, especially the reaction upon his younger brother, age nine. Who did not go away this summer except for a few short trips.

I look forward to the homecoming of our boy—I have missed him very much—and I know I shall have to keep very alert to the responsibilities of counseling him prudently.

(Mr.) M. S.

Thank you for your letter Mr. M. S. The Parents' Mail Box would like to hear from its "dads" a bit oftener. Perhaps some of you other dads have something to share along these lines, too.—Editor.

♣ ♣ ♣

Striking a Balance—An Answer to Mrs. B. P.

Dear Editor: Ohio

Many thanks for the Parent column, especially the recent reminder on "Remaining Silent." And may I chat with Mrs. B. P. a minute?

I lay no claim to having wholly solved the problem she suggests—how to strike a balance between overpraise and too little appreciation of the youngster who needs to be led to modesty about his own good ability—but I have found amelioratives. The prerequisite is a sense of humor. Without that, on both sides, I should hesitate to recommend the use of even the mildest ridicule and irony; but along with humor and lovingkindness they work wonders.

It is like beating swords into ploughshares. For have we not often lamented the power of the weapon of ridicule to fill its youthful victim with fear, to obstruct forward steps, or to impel to wrong action? If we see then, through its misuse, the great force of ridicule, why not use it, transmuted, as a corrective instrument? But I would repeat—with the ridicule must be tenderness, with the irony, gentle humor.

Bob—mine is Bob, too—is seventeen. I cannot tell when I began the gentle fun-poking at his embryo vanity. It began unconsciously, perhaps, in a moment of self-revelation when I found myself fondly thinking he was wonderful! ("Sentimental Tommy" was a great help to me somewhere in the background.) And one day I began, with mild irony directed at both of us, to speak of "Mama's Wonder Boy." During the years Bob has somehow developed a slim appreciation of that suggestion—that accomplishment is made absurd by overweening pride. Today a sly "W-F" from me is enough, and his lusty bragging about an improving serve in tennis is tempered by a cheerful grin at his own complacency.

Another hint someone gave me is to try to speak the young people's own language. It helps. I couldn't bring myself to interrupt a rush of enthusiasm with—"Don't brag!" But after it was over, and congratulations offered, I could add without feeling preachy, "But you wouldn't go braggy on me, would you?" And I won a grin once more.

(Mrs.) E. H.

Another Pictorial School Report

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pictures tell the story in the superintendent's latest annual report of the Detroit (Michigan) public schools, a volume which is appropriately entitled "—, of the people." Happily this is not the first example we have seen of the welcome conversion of an annual school report from a dry, statistical abstract into a lively, pictorial survey that cannot fail to arrest the recipient's attention. We are glad that the skill and appeal of the photographer's art has been enlisted to give parents and other interested citizens a better understanding of the work and methods carried out in our public schools. In this report brief explanatory texts combine with thought-provoking captions under story-telling photographs to give the reader an intimate glimpse of how Detroit's 320,300 child and adult students spend their hours in the city's free public schools. A. M.

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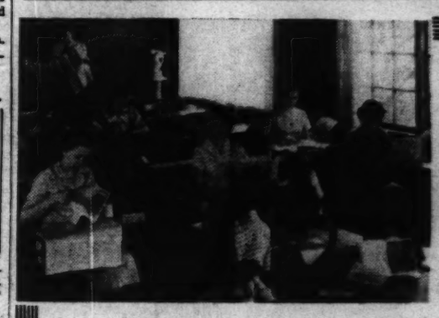

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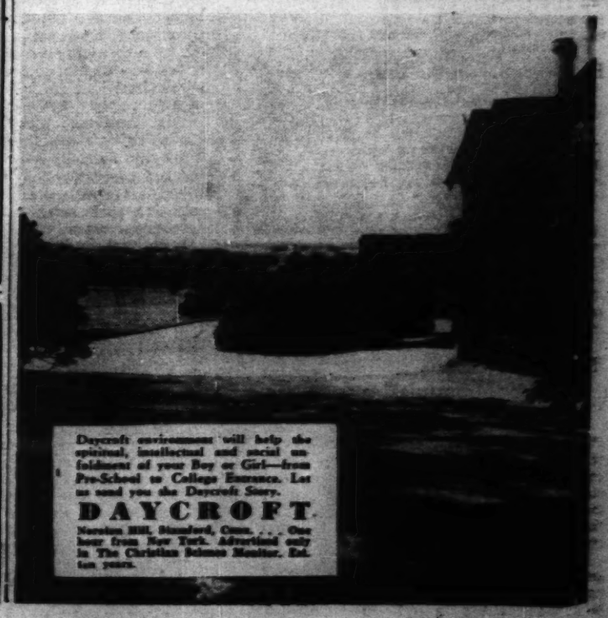

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The Home Forum

Letter From Greece

THERE are so many things I want to tell you. Mostly today about the flowers, but about other things too because they all belong, and are part of the same beauty and delight.

A lot of the plants that are garden plants at home grow wild here. Yellow alyssum, much smaller but just as sweet, tufts of blue borage, and little orange marigolds make gay patches among the broken blocks of marble [illegible] Acropolis. We sat there this morning, high above Athens. The columns of the Parthenon stand honey-colored against the sky; so pure, there are no words; so satisfying, everything else seems tawdry in comparison. Sitting there one seemed to be aware of the purification of ideals which had brought about its being; to be aware of the travelling of thought towards light before it conceived and brought into expression so perfect a thing.

* * *

ARMED WITH OUR fern-trowels, we have walked and driven a lot around Athens since we first came, and have found many different kinds of flowers. Small cream-colored irises; a green and black velvet one called Snakehead; and always anemones. The starry blue Anemone blonda, a snow-white one with blue outer petals, and Anemones coronaria and pavonia, like the beautiful colored St. Brigid's we grow at home, only covering the ground in sheets of scarlet, blue, mauve, and pink; while growing with them are small grape hyacinths as deep as indigo. The loveliest patch we saw was on the way to Delphi. We stopped to pick them there, and talked to some Greeks working in the field. They had their hands full of narcissus, and one carried a basket filled to the brim with bulbs which they had gathered to cook and eat. We tried them rather tentatively in a restaurant in Athens some days later, but they were soft and uninteresting, like onions without any zest.

* * *

AT DELPHI, WHICH stands about eighteen hundred feet up and looks across a deep gorge through crystal clear air to the Gulf of Corinth and the transparent blue mountains of the Peloponnesus beyond, we found that lovely thing, euphorbia, branching out like great yellow and green candelabra among the grey rocks; and one of us, climbing Parnassus, reached the snow-line and came suddenly on a patch of yellow and mauve crocus like a pool of color.

* * *

THE PLAIN OF ITEA lies below Delphi at sea-level. There was a warm and heavenly day when we took a car and drove through its groves of silver olive trees, and walked where scarlet anemones clustered at their feet in the long grass; when we lunched in a tavern on small red mullet and fed the wailing tavern cat with sour cheese.

* * *

THE EARTH WHICH is many-colored is a miracle of beauty. Venetian red, brown and richly deep, it shows vividly against the brilliant yellow-green of the young corn. Almond trees lean out from the side of the hill, and in the amazing Attic light the pale pink blossom has an illuminated radiance, a kind of suspended beauty, breathless and arresting, as if lit by some hidden light within.

In the early morning and at dusk the air is full of the sound of bells, and the voices of peasants calling and talking to each other and to their flocks,—donkeys, goats, and woolly sheep—as they drive them to and from their grazing in the valley below.

* * *

I COULD TELL you much more—of the asphodels, pale and beautiful; of a day, after our return to Athens, spent at Cape Sunion, where the blue, exquisite sea is framed in the white columns of Poseidon's temple, and the Greek islands lie outlined in silver beyond. I could tell you of a tiny iris we found there, no bigger than my thumb, and of a blue pimpernel with a deep purple eye. And of another day, not very prolific in flowers except for a big yellow sage, but alive with the croaking of a million frogs, maddeningly invisible though ever so carefully stalked along the edge of a dam fringed with white ranunculus.

* * *

TONIGHT I SAW a small scarlet boat with white sails set like wings, coming in the short Greek twilight over the darkening sea to Piraeus.

I have a feeling that Greece will go on talking to us long after we have left it.

JEAN HARGREAVES

Apple Woman

SHE is quick and bright in her movements
Like the blackbird in the city park,
Yet her hair has not the sheen
Of a bird's wing.
It has a soft dullness
Like crumbled coal.
Her mind is occupied with polishing
Endless rows of apples.
Every morning I buy an apple at her stall.
As I set my teeth into its firm deliciousness
I breathe in the smell of apples—
And about her and about me on the busy corner
Is the perfume of all the outdoors.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEMOLITION IN BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON: *A Drawing by Dorothy Woollard*

BERKELEY SQUARE once ranked among the fashionable squares of London. Stately mansions faced the central garden, with its giant plane trees which for nearly two hundred years have spread their leaves, cast their shadows and rested the eyes of those who sought their shelter. In the days of the Regency, the Square was said to be typical of London's wealth, taste, hospitality and luxury. The exterior of its buildings bespoke the rich splendor within. In many cases wide steps, flanked by link-extinguishers and lit by heavy lamps suspended from wrought iron arches, led up to paneled doors, on either side of which slit windows enabled footmen within to perceive the approach of a visitor.

The old mansions, with their painted walls and gilded paneling, their relief medallions and ancient stables, were the town houses of some of the leading families of their time. Here lived the Marquises of Lansdowne, Horace Walpole, the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Clive, Earl Grey and the Earl of Jersey. Here were entertained many of the leaders of thought in the Whig party. Here met the grand ladies of fashion, passing to their coaches, strolling leisurely over the railed-in lawns, or riding in their sedan chairs.

As one approaches the Square today, one is met by strange sights and sounds. The continuous beat, beat, beat of mallets is heard on the air; the splintering of wood; the grinding movements of cranes; the heaving of broken bricks and torn ironwork. Twenty of the old houses are being demolished in great haste to make space for a huge, modern office building complete with eleven floors and a tower rising to a height of one hundred and forty-five feet. Ten electric lifts will rush passengers up and down; and on the main roof lawns, flower-beds and a putting-green will be laid out.

It is expected that the new building will be finished in a year's time. Meanwhile three hundred men in shirt sleeves are picking, picking, picking at the walls; are knocking down the high windows; are wrenching out the parquet floors; are shooting the picturesque shutters through yawning holes to join the debris below. They are doing their work well. They are even playing continuous jets of water over the building in order to keep down the dust. The Square, they say, will be greatly improved.

In her drawing, Dorothy Woollard has faithfully presented the east side of the Square as it appeared a week or two ago. Today the roofs and the chimney-stacks have gone and every hour brings the workmen, perched precariously on the walls, nearer to the ground. Tomorrow the last of the windows will have vanished, and the trees will look down on a wide gap from which the new building will spring.

The Happy Traveller

I MET a man in linnet lane;
His coat was old, his mien was plain,
Yet, never in my life before,
Had I met anyone who bore
A stronger stamp of nature's lore.
He seemed to span the countryside
With every long and swinging stride,
And when he spoke a sudden breeze
Bestirred and woke the drowsy trees.
His eyes were sharp as starry lights
That watch the world on frosty nights,
And in his laughter bells of joy
Were rung as by a happy boy.
Long ere I bid this man adieu
New hope was mine, new courage, too.

ROBERT E. KEY

Why Albrecht Dürer Was a Great Artist

"IF THERE was anything in this man resembling a fault," said Melancthon of Dürer, "it was his inexhaustible industry, and the severe self-criticism carried to the point of injustice to which he subjected his work." This is not nonsense: Dürer is one of the very few great artists of whom it may be said that their craftsmanship was nearly too much for their genius. It is certainly true that the popular esteem for Dürer in this country—for the Hare and the Praying Hands and the Old Man of Antwerp—is as much founded on his manual dexterity as on his powers of mind or emotion. . . . His analytical studious German mind was afraid to omit detail, to simplify, to synthesize. But his triumph rests, not on his ability to reproduce detail accurately, but on the unique and astonishing power with which in spite of this detail he achieves a unity of effect. The Hare is not, esthetically considered, a wonderful drawing because every hair appears to be reproduced, but because out of that multitude of prosaic statements of the parts is somehow born an imaginative statement of the whole.

It is that which makes Dürer a difficult artist—that it is easy to appreciate him for the wrong reason. Cleverness, technical accomplishment, patience, accuracy, are of course virtues we must admire: the danger is that so many mistake them for esthetic virtues. When the mode of expression is so brilliant it tends to obscure the thing expressed. To arrive at a true appreciation of Dürer it must continually be borne in mind that his genius is fundamentally unlike the familiar genius of the Italians. They were ruled by imagination, Dürer by observation. They conceived of rhythmical beauty in the abstract and used material appearances to embody it: he so studied, loved and understood material appearances that he extracted from them a rhythmical beauty. The processes are exactly opposite.

But there is one Italian who may be connected with Dürer—Leonardo da Vinci. Dürer's, like Leonardo's, was essentially a scientific mind. Like Leonardo he was curious; and his curiosity, like Leonardo's, was so passionate that it transcended the scientific and distilled imaginative truth out of diligent search for factual truth. But there was this important difference between them. Leonardo was completely liberated from the Gothic: he moved easily in the lucid logical atmosphere of the Renaissance; his whole being was in tune with his intellect. Dürer on the contrary was deep-rooted in the Gothic. . . . Each object he drew, whether it was a leaf or gem, a piece of wood or a human face, was drawn with equal care, equal love and equal finish. He did not attempt to bind the world together with audacious curves of the Italians nor to comment on it by the emphasis and subordination of a Rembrandt. Everything was equally lit and everything was in equal focus: and that is partly why, for all the detail and accuracy, Dürer is far above the quagmire of illusionist trickery. Partly why: but the primary reason is that his method is profoundly non-illusionist, non-photographic. His method is linear; even in painting he builds up with lines rather than applying his paint in the broad flowing masses and the flickering lights of such a dangerous virtuoso as Hals. Trained as a goldsmith and to the end happier with the burin than with the brush, the great German master built up his imaginative realities from an infinity of exquisite lines; and there are very few lines in nature. This intricate pattern of lines is in itself an esthetic delight; and it was this which he inherited from the German Gothic schools and particularly from Martin Schoengauer. . . .

In other words, he blended the high poetry of Italy with the intimate human prose of the North.—From "The World's Masters: Albrecht Dürer," by ANTHONY BERTRAM. (New York: The Studio Publications, Inc.)

"Must I have faith?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is becoming better known to many throughout the world, some of the common misconceptions concerning its teachings are being corrected. For example, one who has seen others healed and regenerated by its application may say, "Well, Christian Science may be all right for him, but it would not help me, for I have no faith in it." This assumes that one must have faith in Christian Science if one would expect help therefrom.

Let us suppose that one had inherited a large farm and wished to know how many acres it contained. Perhaps because of the size of the property, its irregular outline, the presence of woods and streams, and rough unexplored portions the owner might believe that measuring the acreage of such a piece of land would be difficult or impossible. A civil engineer, however, equipped with the necessary understanding, easily solves this problem, and the desired information is quickly obtained. The owner's lack of knowledge interferes not at all with the surveyor's understanding of this task.

The question, "*Must I have faith in Christian Science in order to be healed by it?*" was asked of its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy. Her answer may be found on page 33 of "Miscellaneous Writings." She says, in part: "It has not proved impossible to heal those who, when they began treatment, had no faith whatever in the Science,—other than to place themselves under my care, and follow the directions given." This should not seem an unreasonable request, for if one is to benefit from treatment in Christian Science, there should be an honest desire and ready willingness to comply with its requirements.

One student of Christian Science gratefully looks back upon his earliest experience in healing through Christian Science, and the lessons gained at that time have never been forgotten. After many weary years had been spent in a vain search for peace and health, the healing ministry of Christian Science was offered to him. Like thousands of others, he decided, as a last resort, to try this metaphysical system of healing. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, and several copies of the *Christian Science Sentinel* were sent to him by a friend.

One of the first things which impressed this seeker was a testimony of healing in one of the *Sentinels*, in which the writer stated that he was completely healed of a very serious disease after reading twenty pages of the textbook. The testimony was so convincing that the seeker turned immediately to the textbook with faith that what had been done for one certainly would be done for another.

After hurriedly reading the first twenty pages, the student was surprised and disappointed to find that there was no perceptible change in the discordant physical conditions. Yet there had been wrought a great change in his thinking, and this change was the beginning of his healing and regeneration, mentally and physically. These pages included the chapter on Prayer, and even this first hurried reading revealed to him something of the true nature of God, how to approach Him through prayer, and how to prove His love available. From that time on there was never any desire for or thought of turning back to material remedies.

The healing work done by Christ Jesus was quick and decisive, and was done sometimes in the face of ridicule, doubt, and antagonism. His work will ever remain as a perfect example to all who would heal by his Christianly metaphysical method. At one time a father brought his son to the Master to be healed. The disciples had failed in their attempt to heal the boy, and in desperation the father sought Jesus. Perhaps the father had seen some of the healing work done by the Master and his disciples and thus had been encouraged to ask help for his son. To the Master's words (Mark 9:23), "All things are possible to him that believeth," the father replied, with tears (Mark 9:24), "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief." The father was ready and eager to believe insofar as he was able that all things could be done by the Master. In spite of the father's "unbelief" Jesus instantly healed the boy, again proving that neither disbelief, doubt, nor any other phase of ignorance has power to interfere with the operation of God's law.

Mrs. Eddy has shown that human thinking must be changed, and conformed to the divine or real. She writes (Science and Health, p. 297), "Until belief becomes faith, and faith becomes spiritual understanding, human thought has little relation to the actual or divine." The change from belief to faith, and from faith to spiritual understanding, takes place naturally in the human consciousness, which is being instructed in divine Science, revealed to this age through the writings of Mrs. Eddy.

The evidence of Christian Science healing has been observed by many who may not as yet have had occasion to turn to it for healing for themselves. But any seeker for harmony will find in the pages of the Christian Science textbook statements of truth about God and man, of the eternal relationship between God and man, statements of God's law which he can understand and begin at once to apply. The Bible will become a new book to him, its promises and wisdom something to enjoy and profit by right here and now, instead of in some uncertain future time and place.

The seeker will gain the assurance that he has found the pearl of great price, the actual spiritual law, the law which Jesus understood and demonstrated, the law with which each one can begin to work out his present salvation from sickness, sin, and death.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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„Muss ich Vertrauen haben?"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DEM Maße, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft in der ganzen Welt besser bekannt wird, werden einige der allgemeinen falschen Vorstellungen von ihren Lehren berichtigt. Wer z. B. gesehen hat, wie andere durch sie geheilt und umgewandelt wurden, könnte sagen: „Die Christliche Wissenschaft mag ja für ihn schon recht sein, mir würde sie aber nicht helfen; denn ich habe kein Vertrauen zu ihr". Dies setzt voraus, daß man Vertrauen zu der Christlichen Wissenschaft haben müsse, wenn man von ihr Hilfe erwarten will.

Nehmen wir an, es habe einer ein großes Gut geerbt und er möchte wissen, wieviele Morgen es umfaßt. Wegen der Größe des Besitzes, seiner unregelmäßigen Umgrenzung, des Vorhandenseins von Dickicht, von Bächen und unerforschten Wildnissen könnte der Eigentümer vielleicht glauben, daß der Flächeninhalt eines solchen Gebiets schwer oder gar nicht zu ermitteln sei. Jedoch ein mit den nötigen Kenntnissen ausgerüsteter Landmesser löst dieses Problem mit Leichtigkeit, und die gewünschte Auskunft ist bald ermittelt. Die Unkenntnis des Eigentümers berührt des Landmessers Verständnis dieser Aufgabe nicht im geringsten.

Die Frage: „Muß ich zu der Christlichen Wissenschaft Vertrauen haben, um durch sie geheilt zu werden?" wurde an ihre Entdeckerin und Gründerin, Mary Baker Eddy, gerichtet. Ihre Antwort finden wir auf Seite 33 in "Miscellaneous Writings." Sie schreibt u. a.: „Es hat sich nicht als unmöglich erwiesen, solche zu heilen, die zu Beginn der Behandlung nicht das geringste Vertrauen zu der Wissenschaft hatten, sich aber meiner Obhut anvertrauten und die gegebenen Anweisungen befolgten". Dies sollte nicht als unbillige Forderung erscheinen; denn wenn christlich-wissenschaftliche Behandlung einem nützen soll, sollte man ein ehrliches Verlangen danach haben und ihren Forderungen bereitwillig nachkommen.

Ein Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft blickt dankbar auf seine erste Erfahrung mit dem christlich-wissenschaftlichen Heilen zurück, und er hat die damals gewonnenen Lehren nie vergessen. Nachdem er viele mühsame Jahre mit vergeblichem Suchen nach Frieden und Gesundheit zugebracht hatte, wurde ihm Heilung durch die Christliche Wissenschaft angeboten. Wie zahllose andere beschloß auch er, als letzte Zuflucht einen Versuch mit diesem metaphysischen Heilverfahren zu machen. Ein Freund sandte ihm das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mrs. Eddy und mehrere *Christian Science Sentinels*.

Eines der ersten Dinge, die auf ihn Eindruck machten, war ein Heilungszeugnis in einem *Sentinel*, worin der Einsender berichtete, daß er von einer sehr schweren Krankheit vollständig geheilt war, nachdem er zwanzig Seiten des Lehrbuchs gelesen hatte. Das Zeugnis war so überzeugend, daß der Schüler voller Vertrauen, daß dasselbe gewiß auch ihm widerfahren würde, sofort nach dem Lehrbuch griff.

Nachdem der Schüler schnell die ersten zwanzig Seiten gelesen hatte, war er überrascht und enttäuscht, keine merkliche Veränderung in den disharmonischen körperlichen Zuständen wahrzunehmen. Jedoch eine große Veränderung hatte in seinem Denken stattgefunden, und diese Veränderung war der Anfang seiner mentalen und körperlichen Heilung und Wiedergeburt. Die gelesenen Seiten umfaßten das Kapitel Gebet, und schon dieses erste flüchtige Lesen offenbarte ihm etwas von dem wahren Wesen Gottes, wie man sich Ihm durch Gebet nähert, und wie man beweist, daß Sein Gesetz anwendbar ist. Seitdem hatte er nie mehr das Verlangen nach materiellen Mitteln gehabt und auch nie daran gedacht, zu ihnen zurückzukehren.

Christus Jesus heilte sofort und endgültig und manchmal angesichts von Hohn, Zweifel und Widerstand. Sein Wirken wird für alle, die durch sein christlich-metaphysisches Verfahren heilen wollen, immer das vollkommene Vorbild bleiben. Ein Vater brachte einst seinen Sohn zu dem Meister, damit er geheilt würde. Die Jünger hatten den Knaben nicht heilen können, und ganz verzweifelt wandte sich der Vater an Jesus. Vielleicht hatte der Vater Heilungen des Meisters und seiner Jünger gesehen, was ihn ermutigt haben dürfte, für seinen Sohn um Hilfe zu bitten. Auf des Meisters Worte (Mark. 9, 23): „Alle Dinge sind möglich dem, der da glaubt", erwiderte der Vater unter Tränen (Mark. 9, 24): „Ich glaube, lieber Herr; hilf meinem Unglauben". Der Vater war bereit und beflissen zu glauben, so gut er konnte, daß dem Meister alles möglich war. Trotz des „Unglaubens" des Vaters heilte Jesus den Knaben augenblicklich, wodurch er wiederum bewies, daß weder Unglauben, Zweifel noch irgend ein anderer Ausdruck von Unwissenheit das Wirken des Gesetzes Gottes hindern kann.

Mrs. Eddy hat gezeigt, daß das menschliche Denken sich ändern und mit dem Göttlichen oder Wirklichen übereinstimmen muß. Sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 297): „Ehe die Annahme Glaube und der Glaube geistiges Verständnis wird, hat der menschliche Gedanke wenig Beziehung zum Tatsächlichen oder Göttlichen". Der Wechsel von der Annahme zum Glauben und vom Glauben zum geistigen Verständnis ist ein natürlicher Vorgang im menschlichen Bewußtsein, das in der unserem Zeitalter durch die Schriften von Mrs. Eddy geoffenbarten göttlichen Wissenschaft unterwiesen wird.

Daß die Christliche Wissenschaft heilt, haben schon viele beobachtet, die sich bis jetzt noch nicht veranlaßt gesehen haben mögen, sich selber durch die Christliche Wissenschaft heilen zu lassen. Aber jeder, der das Verlangen nach Harmonie hat, findet im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch Wahrheitserklärungen über Gott und den Menschen, über die ewige Beziehung zwischen Gott und dem Menschen, Darlegungen des Gesetzes Gottes, die er verstehen und sofort anwenden kann. Die Bibel wird ihm ein neues Buch, dessen Verheißungen und Weisheit er sich erfreuen und woraus er hier und jetzt anstatt in ungewisser Zukunft und an ungewissem Ort Nutzen ziehen kann.

Der Sucher erlangt die Gewißheit, daß er die köstliche Perle, das wirkliche geistige Gesetz gefunden hat—das Gesetz, das Jesus verstand und bewies, das Gesetz, womit jedermann seine gegenwärtige Erlösung von Krankheit, Sünde und Tod auszuarbeiten beginnen kann.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

The Firs and Pines

THE firs and pines have silence that is theirs,
Their own inheritance with reaching boughs;
Each solitary tree along the mountain shares
The quietness a lonely life allows.

The beauty that is loneliness is theirs,
The seasoning of time through resined wood.
The animals crawl off to winter lairs;
The firs and pines are where they always stood.

The barren boughs of oak and elm below
Will toss and crash and moan upon the storm;
The pines above them take the heady blow
With little bending from their rigid form.

Through all the flaunting autumn leaves they keep
Their needled poise in silence that is theirs.
Men have the strength of pines, lonely and deep,
Who live in quiet with their own affairs.

KEITH THOMAS

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 11-12 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1937

Way Is Eased For U.S. Farm Home Project

Local Contractors Get Chance to Bid on Work in Three States

Wider Labor Scope

Enables Hiring Other Than Local Men but Prevailing Wage Must Be Paid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28—Under a new arrangement which eliminates the necessity of using WPA labor exclusively, local contractors are invited to bid for work on the $336,391 worth of construction and repairs on Resettlement Administration farms in Maine, New York and Pennsylvania, according to an announcement by Mrs. Dorothy M. Beck, regional director, today.

Up to now, according to Mrs. Beck, only WPA labor could be used on this type of work. The new procedure is expected to eliminate red tape, speed up construction and simplify matters generally. Although they will not be required to employ WPA laborers, contractors receiving RA contracts must meet a stipulated wage rate.

As the result of the 185 repair and reconstruction jobs planned, Mrs. Beck states that all RA farm families in her district will be warm and comfortable this winter in so far as good housing conditions are concerned.

"The money has been set up, specifications are being completed in project offices, and work will start at once," she declared.

Hundreds of families, moving from poor farmlands in these three states are relocating on farms purchased by the Resettlement Administration. A number moved before spring plowing, and the remainder will move this autumn as soon as their crops have been harvested and gathered in. The poor lands which they are leaving, and which are unsuited to profitable farming, have, to a large extent, been purchased by the RA and retired from agriculture. The Administration is putting this land to appropriate conservational uses, such as reforestation, recreational parks and wild life refuges.

All farms which the RA is selling to the resettlers on long term agreements are reconditioned before being turned over to the new occupants. Buildings are repaired, new roofs added where necessary, minor farm buildings are constructed, windows are all in place, homes and outbuildings protected with fresh coats of paint. Besides making the homes neat and comfortable, all buildings, houses, dairy barns and other outbuildings, must meet the rigid sanitary requirements of state and federal authorities. All such repair work is being rushed to completion before winter sets in.

M. I. T. Scholarships

Forty-eight Greater Boston students have been awarded scholarships by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it was announced today. Freshman competitive scholarships, granted annually by the institute to a group of first-year students of high scholastic standings and personal qualifications from all parts of the country, were awarded to 40 residents of Greater Boston. Cambridge and Milton students received the other awards.

Nominations in City To Start Next Week

In Boston Today

Mayoralty Papers Ready Tuesday

Nomination papers for mayoralty, city councillor and school committee candidates will be ready on Tuesday, Aug. 31, for those who have already applied, it was learned today from the election commissioner's office in City Hall Annex. Papers are available until Sept. 21. Candidates for Mayor are required to secure 3000 signatures for school committeeman 2000 and for city councillor 300.

Applications have so far been received from 17 candidates, including Malcolm E. Nichols, James M. Curley, John I. Fitzgerald, Maurice J. Tobin, William J. Foley and Robert Gardner Wilson Jr. All have been prominent in Boston politics for sometime.

The number of mayoralty candidates usually dwindles between the time of filing papers and election day. In 1933, for instance, of 21 who applied for papers only six finally had their names on the ballot.

There are now 314,000 names on the city voting lists, a number which the Election Department expects will be increased to 340,000 by Oct. 14, the last day for registration. The final registration, of course, will depend upon the interest in the campaign.

Convict Held On Murder Charge

Taken without resistance in a spectacular police raid on a dwelling at 407 Neponset Avenue, Dorchester, at 2:30 this morning, Edward P. Simpson, the escaped convict sought for the murder of Patrolman Henry G. Bell of Newton last Saturday night and the wounding of his brother officer Lawrence E. Murphy, pleaded not guilty to charges of murder and of assault with intent to kill when arraigned in the Waltham District Court today. He was held without bail and the case continued to Sept. 7 at the request of the police.

Simpson, following his appearance in court after continuous questioning which lasted until 6:30 a. m. in District Attorney Warren L. Bishop's office at East Cambridge, was taken to the Cambridge Hospital. He will be operated upon for removal of a bullet which an X-ray taken shortly after his arrest showed to be imbedded in his left shoulder.

Simpson, the police declare, is carrying the evidence in his shoulder which will convict him if the extracted bullet checks with the rifling of Patrolman Murphy's service pistol. Murphy, wounded, returned fire at the automobile racing away after the motorcycle officer was tumbled from his machine in a spatter of bullets.

Simpson, the police allege, is the man who forced Patrolman Bell at pistol point to drive him from the place near Watertown Square, where he was halted and questioned for a traffic violation, and who later shot Bell and Murphy.

At the same session of the court, Michael Addison, at whose home on Neponset Avenue Simpson was captured, was held in $25,000 bail, double surety, after a not guilty plea to the charge of being an accessory after the fact to the murder. The police allege Addison sheltered Simpson in the week the police have tried to find him.

John J. Keating, a taxi driver, also was held in $50,000 on the same charge. He is alleged to have driven Simpson to a Watertown home Sunday morning, where he was ordered to leave. Later he is said to have informed the police of the hiding place of the convict.

Heavily armed police broke into the Addison home in this morning's raid and smashed their way into a bedroom in which Simpson was discovered in bed. He was taken to state police headquarters at Commonwealth Pier for questioning by District Attorney Bishop and Capt. John F. Stokes of the state police. He was then driven to the Cambridge Hospital.

District Attorney Bishop declined to confirm reports of identification of the prisoner by the young woman with whom he was riding on the night of the shooting. She was one of the witnesses called to the district attorney's office during the early morning examination.

Attorney Bishop announced that he has called a special session of the grand jury for Monday morning to expedite handling the Simpson case.

Act to Outlaw Industrial Spy Now in Force

Bay State Law Bans Use of Detectives as Strike Breakers

Penalties Set

Organized labor in Massachusetts enjoyed a new weapon today in its campaign to unionize all unorganized workers as the law outlawing the use of private detectives as industrial "spies" and "strike-breakers" became effective.

Sponsored by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor as a major feature of its 1937 legislative program, and vigorously supported by the rival Committee for Industrial Organization, the "spy" bill was passed by the Legislature three months ago and has just become effective after the 90-day waiting period required by the state constitution.

This victory followed a two-year drive for legislation to protect labor against the activities of undercover workers who, in the past, labor leaders charge, have worked to disrupt unions and weaken their collective bargaining positions.

Labor Leaders Pleased

Labor leaders, including Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer, and Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, hail the new law as an indispensable weapon in the present organization activities spurred by the national and state laws guaranteeing to labor the rights of collective bargaining.

Without legislation barring private detectives from acting as "spies" and "strike breakers" in connection with labor disputes, these leaders envisioned increased use of such detectives by some employers to divest the worker of his collective bargaining rights through undercover methods.

The new law provides that "it shall be unlawful for any private detective duly licensed under this statute to enter or cause someone to enter any place of employment for any purpose having to do with the organizing or organization of employees in said establishment, or any purpose having to do with hours of labor, wages or salaries paid, or conditions of employment in such establishment or its branches or subsidiaries or related units, or to disseminate propaganda of any sort among employees in such establishment, or to be concerned in any and all ways with any employees as a group."

Penalties Provided

The law is directed against "persons who pose as shop employees, but who do not undertake direct employment whether in shops or otherwise with the owner of a place of employment, but who are engaged by some independent agency to operate or work in such place of employment, or to render reports of activities in such place of employment to such independent agency, or to the owners of the place of employment under the direction of such independent agency."

The detectives entering or causing others to enter a place of employment as an employee or posing as an employee for any purpose must file with the State Department of Public Safety a written statement of their purpose. Violation of this provision or misstatements will result in the detectives losing their licenses for not less than one year. Violation of the provision section prohibiting spying activities on employees brings a similar penalty.

The complaint may be brought by an individual or a labor organization.

Aims Set by Labor

Organized labor, in its drive for this law, argued that its purpose was the establishment of peaceful industrial relations between employer and employees.

At legislative hearings this year and last, Mr. Taylor and others charged that detectives hired as industrial spies have often fomented labor troubles in order to continue their own employment, have planted guns and other articles to provide evidence of potential labor troubles.

Thomas F. Burns, New England C. I. O. leader, charged that detectives in the past have deliberately provoked sabotage.

Mr. Taylor declared, "Without detectives there would be fewer misunderstandings between employer and employees, fewer lockouts and fewer strikes."

Industrial Spies Blamed

It was also charged that industrial "spies" have created strike situations when actually unions did not want and were not in a financial position to stage a walkout, thus

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

'Where Peace Like a River'—

Elms and River Near South Royalton, Vt.

Vermont Demands Cost Reduction In Departments

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 28—Urging department heads to co-operate with the administration in curtailing expenses, Gov. George D. Aiken also warned them in a letter this week that the State law provides for the removal of any appointive officer who exceeds the budget allowance fixed by the General Assembly. He expressed the opinion that "together we can, during the coming year, establish a record which will be creditable to Vermont and to those to whom the management of State affairs is entrusted."

The Governor asked departments to economize in postage, and telephone and telegraph charges and that the appropriation of the Sergeant-at-Arms would be insufficient unless orders for supplies are kept within well-defined limits. Such departmental costs are paid out of the Sergeant-at-Arms' appropriation and are not charged back to the departments.

The Governor clamped down on failure of some State employees to punch the time clocks in the State buildings. He said none were to be exempted but department heads and deputies who are excused in writing by the head of the department in which they are employed.

In the general check-up in accordance with good business practice, the Governor criticized these departments which have supplied mailing lists to individuals or firms. If it is advisable to do this, he wrote, it should be done on State time and such revenue as is derived should be paid into the State Treasury.

150,000 Visit State Parks

About 150,000 persons have visited the state-owned and operated recreational areas up to and including Aug. 15, according to a report of State Forester Perry H. Merrill. On July 24 a 25-cent parking fee was inaugurated at all state parks, picnic areas and mountain look-offs. There was some uncertainty in official quarters about the result of such a policy. Indications are, however, Mr. Merrill said, that it will have no adverse effect on attendance.

The average weekly attendance from May 30 to July 24 when the policy of nominal fees was established was 8500 persons. From July 24 to Aug. 15, the average weekly attendance has been 14,200.

Work is still being done by the CCC in most recreational areas established by the state with federal aid during the past few years. Road building is under way in the Groton state forest area. Two tracts at Plymouth are being extended and ski runs and a winter parking area are being constructed at Smuggler's Notch. Work began this week on a three-mile ski-run at Underhill Center. A water supply system is also being developed there. The macadam road on Burke Mountain is being extended for a mile from the two-mile stretch on the mountain toward East Burke village.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

American Yachting Classic Under Way Off Marblehead; New London Regatta Opens

Ranger and Endeavour II Won't Compete in Connecticut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 28—One of the largest regattas ever staged begins off this whaling port today when the first annual Connecticut Governor's regatta, this year, sponsored by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, gets under way with outboard and inboard races opening the 12-day regatta that lasts until Sept. 8.

For the first time in the history of yachting, sail races, speedboat races, whaling races and rowing races have been scheduled in a single regatta for a galaxy of prizes and trophies put up by the State of Connecticut.

Personally taking charge, Governor Cross has appointed a committee of 120 men to aid in handling the affair.

Many Invitations Sent

Races have been arranged for all classes of sailboats, ranging mostly around Long Island Sound, Connecticut, New Jersey, Rhode Island and southern Massachusetts waters, while invitations have been sent out to each yacht club on the Great Lakes, Atlantic and Gulf states.

Although races were planned for the five Class J yachts to compete on Sept. 6, 7, and 8 for the Governor Cross trophy, said to be worth $2000, last minute developments concerning the large Cup boats have sent the hopes of the Race Committee down a mythical yachting notch inasmuch as telegram from Harold S. Vanderbilt and T. O. M. Sopwith, owner of Ranger and Endeavour II, to the committee state that the two Cup boats will be unable to compete.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Sopwith in their telegram to Harry F. Morse, regatta chairman, said that inasmuch as Yankee and Rainbow are unable to compete in the regatta, this year's America's Cup boats will not race. "We understand," the telegram stated, "that Rainbow and Yankee are unable to compete in Governor's Regatta. Under these circumstances we must regretfully withdraw the entries Ranger and Endeavour II."

Blow to Yachting Fans

This last-minute turn dealt a severe blow to the Race Committee here for it had been already arranged that Governor Cross would sail aboard Ranger, upon an invitation

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Five Sloops of Americas Cup Defense Begin Week of Races

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 28—The traditionally sail-minded residents of Massachusetts' North Shore had their opportunity to see the world's five largest and fastest racing yachts off shore here today, as the boating season in this historic port came to a climax.

The five ships, of course, are the great J boats, T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II, Frederick Sigrist's Endeavour I, both from England; Harold S. Vanderbilt's famous cup defending Ranger; Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, and Commodore Chandler Hovey's Rainbow.

And the North Shore—even the South Shore, Maine and Rhode Island, took advantage of their opportunities. Marblehead was thronged on sea and land with crowds of people said to exceed anything seen here for half a century, or since 1887, the last time when there were five boats of America's Cup description in the harbor.

Those ships were: Gen. Charles J. Paine's Volunteer, soon to be the America's Cup seventh defender; J. Malcalm Forbes' Puritan of the Eastern Yacht Club; Edwin D. Morgan's Mayflower; A. Cass Canfield's Priscilla and Daniel Chauncey's Atlantic, now owned by Mr. Lambert as tender for Yankee.

Races Throughout Week

Five races will be sailed beginning with today's race and running on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Special prizes have been put up for the sloops, one from the town of Marblehead for the winner, to be determined by the point system, which gives one point for starting and one point for every boat beaten, and the Eastern Yacht Club, which is giving prizes for the winner each day.

Spectators on land and sea were gladdened as the fog which had enveloped Marblehead and Boston for the last 24 hours began to lift early this morning. The racers were towed out to start at 11:05 a. m. Almost 300 boats were gathered to view the races just before noon today, including excursion boats which had left Boston at nine o'clock.

Although courses had not been determined early in the day, it was expected that spectators watching

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Jobs and Pay Both Increase In Bay State

Employment Up 11 P. C. and Wages 28.8 P. C. Over Last Year's

Shoe Trade Leads

Fall River Reports Best Gains Among 14 Industrial Cities

The Massachusetts industrial picture, considerably brightened by the flow of new industries into the State, retained its rosy hue during July when manufacturing plants showed an 11 per cent employment increase and a 28.8 per cent wage rise over July, 1936, according to the monthly report of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

The report, based upon figures for the week ending nearest the 15th of the month, revealed that 1691 manufacturing plants increased employment by 4 per cent over the June, 1937, total, although the wage increase was negligible.

The July boost was considered particularly encouraging, inasmuch as it ran counter to the trend during the 12-year period 1925 to 1936, when employment showed 0.6 per cent average decrease and wages were lowered an average of 0.3 per cent.

Shoe Industry Leads

The boot and shoe industry led the entire field in increased employment and wages, as the plants worked full speed to fill fall and winter orders. The 126 plants reporting revealed an employment pickup of 14.6 per cent and a wage rise of 25 per cent over June, 1937.

The cotton industry enjoyed a 5.2 employment rise and a 6.3 boost in wages, as several large mills resumed operations, but the woolen and worsted group suffered an employment slump of 4.1 per cent, while wages slipped 3.5 per cent.

Minor changes were reported by other manufacturing groups.

Fall River's Record

Fall River led 14 industrial cities in general manufacturing improvement, as the employment total went up 20.1 per cent and pay rolls jumped 18.7 per cent, the result of mills reopening after June closings.

The 4806 wholesale and retail trade units failed to match the gains of the manufacturing plants, showing a net loss of 2.4 per cent in employment and 1.3 per cent in wages during July as compared with June, 1937. Yet compared with July, 1936, the trade shows a net gain of 2.2 per cent in employment and 8.8 per cent in total wages paid.

A perusal of the report shows that in many manufacturing industries employment and wages are now far above the average of the 1925-1927 period during the prosperity boom.

The silk and rayon goods plants show the greatest employment and wage gain. With the 1925-1927 average set at 100, the present employment figure in this industry is 225.5 and the wage scale at 213.7.

Clothing Industry

Likewise manufacturers of men's clothing show an employment rating of 163.8 and a wage figure of 153.1. Other manufacturing groups exceeding the 1925-27 level are women's clothing, radio apparatus and phonographs, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; leather tanning and finishing, and dyeing and finishing of textiles.

On the other hand, the confectionary industry has the low employment rating of 43.5 and the wage figure of 35.2. The rubber footwear industry is not much higher with employment at 46.8 and wages at 45.9. The cotton goods industry present employment level is 54.2, while the wage rating is 51.4.

Trailer Camps Must Have Permit

Trailer camp operators in Boston must have somewhere on the premises a license from the Health Department, or be liable to a $20 fine for each offense, W. J. Doyle, city clerk, pointed out today.

Although at present there are no camps officially listed in City Hall or Health Department records, he said, several vacant lots in the city have been used as parking grounds by trailers.

The new law went into effect two days ago, when it was signed by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield. The City Council passed the order authorizing the law on Aug. 9.

Fair Skies Smile On Sports Events

Into yesterday's twilight disappeared the rain which hampered numerous sporting events scheduled in and around Boston, and this morning a blue-canopied stage was set for continuance of the vari-featured sports show.

International champions in competition at the Longwood Cricket Club are expected to play today the matches postponed from yesterday. Some doubt, however, was expressed by tennis officials whether waterlogged courts will be dry in time. A steady hot sun is necessary, they said, but the weather bureau's most favorable forecast is "fair today and tomorrow."

Off Marblehead, the great racers of the America Cup class, the Class J yachts, with their British visitors, the Endeavours, are scheduled to get under way today in an international meet for the first time since 1887. In Rockport yesterday, untoward weather failed to stop 82 craft from gathering for the seventh annual open regatta there. And as

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Port Formalities Waived for Yacht

Formalities such as customs entering and clearing—which yachts and all other boats are obliged to comply with when coming from foreign ports—has been waived for a British registered yacht owned by a Boston man, by special permit issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce.

It is the Blue Dolphin, two-masted auxiliary yacht, hailing from Shelburne, N. S., but owned by Amory Coolidge of Boston, which arrived today from a cruise along the Maine coast with Mr. Coolidge and a group of friends. She dropped anchor at East Boston and is expected to leave late today for Gloucester. The yacht is allowed to cruise in American waters and call at United States ports without the usual formalities.

Republicans Plan N. E. Parley

Young Republicans from the six New England states will combine social and political activities when they hold their seventh conference in two years at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 10-12.

Headed by Wallace Sterns of Boston, the group will take over the Hotel Wentworth for the week end with a program of sports, dancing and political addresses by public officials and youthful adherents of the G. O. P. Chairman of the event is Neil Tolman of Nashua, N. H.

Policeman's Lot: Unhappy? No, He Just Turns Scholar

The toughest 10 days of special duty any policeman could ask for—5 to 11 hours of classes daily, more homework than a college grind could stand, and final examinations as embarrassing for uniformed men as a no-fix court summons—end today. Fifty picked men from New England city and state police establishments leave Harvard classrooms for home.

For 10 days they have attended the second annual summer traffic school at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, where the pick of the nation's traffic safety officials gave them the benefit of proven police experience. Lieutenant Frank Kreml whose work transformed Evanston, Ill., into a model city so far as its traffic division is concerned, laid down the law on accident investigation and court procedure.

Lieut. Kreml followed his lectures with "field work." An "accident" was "framed" on the Business School campus. Clues were a few bits of broken glass, tread marks on the road and stories told by a planted witness. It was a clear case of hit and run driving. "Go get the offender," their instructor directed.

Just Hard Work

For the man with a flare for mysteries or just common people who like a good puzzle, this might have been like a treasure hunt, but for the police it was work. Even after they "got their man" there were forms to fill out and evidence to amass that would hold weight in court.

And examinations. They came every day, and there were some policemen who flunked occasionally. But even as a student, dressed in civilian clothes, no weapons, no badge in evidence, a policeman is still a policeman. After 11 hours of classes one day, the square-jawed law enforcers had had about enough.

For it's almost too much to expect a policeman to listen very long to somebody else. The final lecturer of the day opened his remarks by saying:

"At last I've got a group of 'cops' exactly where I want them. Now you'll have to listen to me for a while."

"Oh, yeah!" replied a bass voice weakening organized labor's positions.

Mr. Taylor made effective use of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate and gentle northerly and northeasterly winds becoming variable.

Maine: Fair, slightly cooler in the west and north portions tonight; Sunday fair; rising temperatures in the interior.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight; Sunday fair; warmer in the north portion.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Sunday fair, warmer.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight; Sunday fair; warmer in the northwest portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north shifting to northeast wind over the south portion and moderate north wind becoming gentle variable on Sunday over the north portion; weather fair tonight and Sunday.

Weather Outlook for the Week Aug. 29 to Sept. 4: North and Middle Atlantic States—Showers about Tuesday and again about Friday; moderately warm middle and latter part of week.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	72	Minneapolis	74	94
Bermuda	82	92	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	70	88	New York	70	80
Denver	62	94	Norfolk	72	92
Helena	54	88	Philadelphia	72	88
Jacksonville	76	90	St. Louis	74	92
Los Angeles	68	94	San Francisco	54	68
Miami	78	88	Washington	70	86

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Aug. 28.
B—Maximum Aug. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:48 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 5:25 a. m.; height, 9 feet.
Sunday, 5:50 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Monday, 6:29 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:36 tonight.
Light all vehicles at 7:34 Sunday night.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Oh, Doctor," featuring Edward Everett Horton. 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Wee Willie Winkie," starring Shirley Temple. 3:35, 6:30, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—

"Make a Wish," featuring Bobby Breen, Henry Armetta. 11:21 a. m., 2:03, 4:45, 7:27, 10. Also "Hot Water," with the Jones family. 10:00 a. m., 12:51, 3:33, 6:15, 8:57.

Boston—
Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy in "Way Out West." 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:50, 5:30, 7:50, 10:25. Also "The Man Who Cried Wolf," featuring Lewis Stone. 11:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:00, 6:35, 9:05.

Metropolitan—
Kay Francis in "Confession." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:40, 10:35. Stage: "Snap Into It," revue featuring the Samuels Brothers and Harriet Hayes.

Uptown—
Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen in "Wee Willie Winkie." 3:30, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Ever Since Eve," with Marion Davies and Robert Montgomery. 1, 4:30, 8.

Radio Programs

Page 10

Tremont—
"Bulldog Drummond," with Loretta Young and Ronald Colman. 10:40 a. m., 1:31, 6:02, 9:13. Also "What Every Woman Knows," with Helen Hayes and Brian Aherne. 9:10 a. m., 12:16, 3:27, 6:32, 9:49, 11:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
Jack Benny and Martha Raye in "Artists and Models." Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:52, 9:48. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 2:10, 6:30, 9:25. Also "She's No Lady," with Ann Dvorak and John Trent. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:00, 5:10, 8:15.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Colonial—
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Modern—
"You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and the Ritz Brothers. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Public Wedding," with Jane Wyman. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
Travel to Manila, "Animal Life of the Sands," "Night in Manhattan," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Topper," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 3, 6:36, 10:05. Also "Between Two Women," with Virginia Bruce, Franchot Tone and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1:38, 5, 8:35.

University—
"Easy Living" with Jean Arthur and Edward Arnold. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan at the Olympics" with Warner Oland. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
Richard Tauber in "Heart's Desire," a musical romance of Vienna in English. 1:30, 3:30, 5:40, 7:50, 10. March of Time, 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40.

Four-Masted Bark to Re-enter World Trade

Windjammers are being saved now and again from the hands of shipbreakers or the ravages of wind and weather on rotting planks by some skippers who still believe in sailing vessels.

By far the greater majority of such once proud craft have gone—abandoned, broken up or beached—but when somebody actually buys an old craft with the idea of keeping it in service, all the marine world pricks up its ears.

That's what happened to the four master Reine Marie Stewart, bark rigged, tied up at Thomaston, Maine, since 1928 and in line for falling into the class of waterlogged abandoned hulks. Capt. R. S. MacLean of Chatham, N. B., who made marine history in 1901 by setting the record for sail of nine days from St. Johns to Gibraltar with the two masted schooner Baden Powell, is the new owner of the Reine Marie Stewart—reported last of the barkentines.

New rigging and canvas plus reconditioning and the proud craft is again to unfurl sail and go out for that record her owner set in a schooner so long ago. Cargoes will be solicited for the barkentine "to any port of call on earth." Her skipper-owner has followed the sea since he was a boy and had many commands during his colorful career.

Built in 1919 at Thomaston, Maine, at a cost of close to $210,000 the barkentine was one of the Dunn & Elliot fleet. She now goes to British registry, will hail from Yarmouth, N. S. Yards and rig for square sails on the foremast, and the fore and aft rig of schooners on the other three masts gives her the classification bark in which the skipper-owner hopes to lower the record for sail when he gets under way for England, probably in September.

Another windjammer, the three-sticker Albert H. Willis, is to remain in the coastwise lumber trade, after being sold at auction at Eastport, Maine, recently. High bidder was I. J. Silverman who paid $500 for the craft. He is a representative of the Blanchard Lumber Company of Boston who libeled the boat.

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More than 30 years ago Capt. Charles S. Newton brought a steamer to Boston in the Calcutta trade on his first visit to this port. Today, commanding the motorship Irisbank, he is en route from Boston to New York, on his last voyage before retirement, after running regularly in the India to Boston and New York service down through the years. Tanned by wind and sun of many seas, Skipper Newton said an revoir to his many friends in Boston this week, left on the bridge of the Irisbank, plans to settle down in his home in England.

♪ ♪ ♪

While Boston fights for equality with New York on Colombian coffee and the United States Maritime Commission set Sept. 13 as the date to hear further the complaint against the 10 cents a hundredweight charge in excess of the rate to New York, ocean rates between Boston and the east coast of South America are to advance five cents a bag on Brazilian coffee shipped to this and other ports because of increased general operating costs.

♪ ♪ ♪

A new, fast, combination freight and passenger steamer "made in Japan" made its bow to Boston today when the Mitsui Line's Arimasan Maru, first of three of the same speed and type, moved up Boston harbor, on her initial trip to this port. Built in the company's own shipyard at Tama, the craft which is of 9000 tons dead weight, and 475 feet long, averaged 17¼ knots on the voyage from Yokohama to San Francisco, according to McLean & Poss, Boston agents.

♪ ♪ ♪

Program of the longshoremen's union for a "closed shop" threatens the growing commerce of the port of Boston, steamship men declare. Policy of the longshoremen has been to refuse to admit "apprentices" to replace men who have dropped out of the union. Result: increasing difficulty at times in securing enough men to completely work all available hatches. Movement of ships has been delayed—an expensive item to owners. Port boosters and shipping men are clamoring louder for the longshoremen to "let down the bars" and increase their membership to a point where steamers may not be discommoded at this port. Similar action has already been taken by the clerks' union, solving a similar difficulty with that class of workers.

Lewis Stone

Log of the Port of Boston

What's Going On in the Arts

"Topper"

A curious collection of nonsense and trick photography has been tossed together in "Topper" at the State and Orpheum. Superficially it is light comedy with a dash of fantasy. But its basic thesis is that an abundance of liquor and a minimum of restraint are the proper combination to assure happiness.

As it happens, however, application of the formula leads its chief protagonists into an auto collision with a tree that transforms them into a not too happy pair of "ghosts." Notwithstanding this, however, they try to bring a much-regimented banker round to their viewpoint. Logic was never one of the strong points of the screen.

Most of the comicality lies in the photographic illusions. It is funny to see doors open and shut, and tires changed, apparently without human aid. It is even more entertaining to watch the bewilderment of those who are pushed round by invisible hands, who hear voices but see no faces, or who watch pens writing without visible assistance. But after a while the joke begins to wear thin.

Roland Young is a more dependable source of amusement. He is one of the smoothest comic actors in the business. But the situations in which he finds himself tend to become repetitious. Billie Burke flutters about as his wife. Cary Grant and Constance Bennett are the ribald "ghostly" pair. Alan Mowbray is a conventional butler.

The other picture, "Between Two Women," is a hospital story on the triangle pattern, with a doctor who finds a nurse more congenial than his wife. Franchot Tone, Maureen O'Sullivan and Virginia Bruce have the three parts.

"Way Out West"

Laurel and Hardy are too familiar on the screen to need much description. Whatever the setting, they themselves are much the same. In "Way Out West" they are trying to find the heiress to a mine.

None of the humor is particularly delicate. At times the situations are louder and rougher than they are funny. How amusing the whole may be depends largely on the individual beholder. In general, however, the longer films of this pair seem to bear an inverse ratio in comic content to their shorter efforts.

"The Man Who Cried Wolf," which fills the second half of the program, is a mystery story, with Lewis Stone as a misanthrope planning the "perfect murder." Barbara Read and Tom Brown are the necessary romantic pair, who after many adventures arrive at a happy movie ending. E. F. M.

Exhibit of the Week; No. 12

Three American water colorists have been selected for the twelfth of the exhibit-of-the-week series at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Water color has become a popular medium among American artists. No doubt they were greatly influenced by English aquarellists of the nineteenth century. In New England especially the influence of Turner was very strong, but artists carried on beyond the English accomplishment, adding to their technique newly discovered qualities and characteristics which they had borrowed from the enterprising Frenchmen of the later decades of the century.

Winslow Homer is the first of the trio. He has come into popularity in recent years for two reasons: because of the centennial celebration of his birth and because of the nationalist trend in art. Winslow Homer was one of the few Americans who remained at home in those days when Europe seemed all but a necessity for a man endowed with artistic gifts. Homer did spend a little time abroad, but he came back and became virtually a recluse on the Maine coast, where he painted realistic scenes from nature.

Winslow Homer's greatness in water color lay in his ability to be concise, to relate a scene in its broadest and most essential gradations in those well-placed washes of pigment. He not only grasped surface features, but imparted an atmospheric feeling as well. Some of the water colors of the Maine coast seem to have salt as an ingredient.

John Singer Sargent, preferred [illegible] him, England or Italy, the [illegible] of the past, for him a subject matter which was emphatically [illegible] and which seemed to reflect the peculiar sentimentality and cultural affectations of his day. The Museum possesses some excellent aquarelles by Sargent. He had a remarkable technique for rendering textures of stone, of stucco, of fabrics, of flowers and vegetation. From the Impressionists no doubt he had got the idea of seeking the effect of a qualifying light upon surfaces, and if one examines these water colors, one notices how deliberately he pursued the color and the value and the placing of light. But he did not use the flexible and opulent palette of the Impressionists. He could have, and he would have been a greater artist. Sargent also lacked emotion. These pictures are all done from the eye. No feeling, no emotional content has been bestowed upon them by the painter. Sargent was objective, keenly observant, a reporter of what his eye saw, very capable, very efficient, but not stirring.

The third exhibitor is Dodge Macknight, who lives down on Cape Cod. Macknight was a friend of Sisley, he knew Van Gogh and is referred to in Van Gogh's published letters many times. It is interesting to read a letter of the late 1880's in which Vincent writes Theo about Macknight's preoccupation with color. He is at a stage where he wishes to shed the limited palette of his early painting and is still bewildered as to just what method he may use in a fuller palette. We may see here at the Museum how Macknight eventually worked out that problem, how he emerged from the sauce browns and sage greens into the emancipated bright reds and violets, fully saturated blues and salad greens. But there was more than color, for Macknight, more than Homer, more than Sargent, knew the value of succinctness, of the abbreviated method, fewer strokes and much more implied.

The water colors are well worth seeing, for there are few painters of the younger generation in this community who have not in some way felt the influence of these forbears. D. A.

In the Summer Theaters

Next week brings the virtual close of the summer theater season in New England. At least two of these theaters will celebrate their final week by presenting new pieces. At Dennis, Raymond Moore will submit "New Faces of 1937," with Erika Mann, at his Cape Playhouse. At Oak Bluffs, Phidelah Rice will offer "Stork on Skis," a new farce by Wallace Acton, at the Rice Playhouse on Martha's Vineyard.

Other bills (opening Monday unless otherwise noted) are:

Massachusetts

Holyoke—The Federal Theater presents "The Curtain Rises," at Mt. Park Casino, starting Wednesday matinee.

Stockbridge—At the Berkshire Playhouse, Gilbert & Sullivan's "Patience."

Provincetown—At the Wharf Theater, "The Bishop Misbehaves."

Salem—At the Empire, "The Bishop Misbehaves," presented by the Federal Theater.

Maine

Kennebunkport — Garrick Players in "Twelfth Night," opening Tuesday (a repeat run).

Skowhegan—Lakewood Players in "Co-respondent Unknown," with James Rennie. (The following week these players will present a new piece, "God Save the King," by Olive Murray, with Glenn Hunter.)

Ogunquit—Jean Muir and Donald Cook in "Dearly Beloved," at the Ogunquit Playhouse.

Boothbay Harbor—"Blind Alley," starting Thursday at the Boothbay Playhouse.

Rhode Island

Newport — The Actor-Managers present "The Dramatist," at the Casino Theater beginning Tuesday.

Vermont

Weston—"The Pursuit of Happiness," at the Weston Playhouse, Friday and Saturday.

New Hampshire

Whitefield—The Forty-Niners in "Goodbye Again," starting Tuesday.

Charles of Boston

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A special value in the perfect

BACK-TO-SCHOOL OXFORD

To introduce our fine fitting, long wearing children's footwear to more mothers we are offering this sturdy brown elk oxford with shark protected toe cap at the special prices of $3.45 (sizes 8½-12, with spring heel), $3.85 (12½-3, illustrated), and $4.85 (3½-9, without shark toe). It's but one of the fine values for ages 3 to 21 that will well repay your visit.

47 Temple Place — 3rd Floor

Coolidge Corner Wellesley Square

THAYER McNEIL

It's Back to School for Traffic Squads

By a Staff Photographer

Local Policemen Attend Classes of Harvard Summer School

Learning the Latest in Police Methods, Picked Officers Participate in Educational Move Sponsored by International Association of Police Chiefs in Co-operation With Colleges and Police Specialists Throughout the United States

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	890kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Longwood tennis	Salzburg Festival	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15 Longwood tennis	Salzburg Festival	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Salon orchestra	Kaltenmeyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
5:45 The Boston Hour	Little variety show	garten; sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show	News service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Portland golf	Tennis resume	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Portland golf	News; "Whither Mu-	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Portland golf	sic?"; talk; orchestra	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Portland golf	Message of Israel:	"El Chico" Spanish	News service	String rhythm band
7:15 Portland golf	speaker; organ	revue; orchestra	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
7:30 Portland golf	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Sweet Music"
7:45 Portland golf	Jim's Question Bee	Piano duo	Val Ernie's Orchestra	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Portland golf	Home Towners; music	Meredith Willson and	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Melodic Tones"
8:15 Portland golf	Nois Day songs; orch	his orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Travel talk
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.	Address, John D. M.	Linton Wells, talk	"Music of the Stars"	Alan Curtis's Orchestra
8:45 sketch; soloists	Hamilton, Republican	Network program	"Music of the Stars"	Network speaker
9:00 "Professor Quiz"	National Barn Dance;	Network program	"Louisiana Hayride"	"The Only Ones"
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Network program	comedy and music	"The Only Ones"
9:30 "Hollywood Show-	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Special Delivery";	"Fantasy"; Frederick	Studio musicale
9:45 case"; musical	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	Stark's Orchestra	Alan Curtis's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	Grant Park concert	Golf summary	Mexican orchestra	"Organ Silhouettes"
10:15 vocalists; male	Grant Park concert	NBC Jamboree; Sylvia	Hollywood Whispers	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:30 trio; guest soloist	Grant Park concert	Clark; Bill Thompson;	Orant Park concert	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Grant Park concert	soloist; orchestra	Grant Park concert	Frank Gillis, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; music	News service	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 Phil Napoleon's Or.	Sport comment	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Aloha Islanders	Willy Bryant's Orch.
11:45 Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Aloha Islanders	Willy Bryant's Orch.

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Studio musicale	"Uncle Bob"; children's	Drama and music	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	Drama and music	Morning Melodies
10:30 Continental music	Wahlberg Brown string	Blaisdell woodwind en-	Tremont Temple Bap-	Talk; gospel songs
10:45 "Romany Trail"	ensemble	semble; recital	tist Church service	Harpers Varieties
11:00 Morning worship at	News; vocal recital	Talk; piano duo	Tremont Temple Bap-	Harpers Varieties
11:15 St. Paul's Cathedral	Noon Journal	"Bravest of the Brave";	tist Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:30 Morning worship at	Green Brothers' novelty	children's sketch	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45 St. Paul's Cathedral	orchestra	"Symphonietta"	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 St. Paul's Cathedral	Southernaires; quartet	Clotilde Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 Sentimental music	Southernaires; quartet	prano; organist	"Three Quarter Time"	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	Radio City string quar-	"Serenade"; popular	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 and organ	tet; soloists	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 News report; Sun-	Radio City string quar-	Question Box; talk	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:15 day Musicale	tet; soloists	Question Box; talk	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Talk from London	"Our Neighbors"; infor-	"Dreams of Long Ago";	Music in Many Moods;	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	mal interviews	song dramatization	soloist; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 H. V. Kaltenborn	Magic Key; symphony	Sunday Drivers; variety	Charioteers; quartet	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 St. Louis Serenade	orch.; Tex O'Rourke;	show	Concert orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Bible drama	Jean, Sablon; Francis	"Thatcher Colt"; dra-	Ray Keating's Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Bible drama	White; T. Dorsey's Or.	matic sketch	Ray Keating's Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Everybody's Music:	"There Was a Woman":	Tapestry of Melody":	"Martha and Hal,"	Classical Album
3:15 Columbia Sym-	drama and music	concert orchestra	songs and patter	Classical Album
3:30 phony Orch., Paul	"Popular Melodies"; so-	"Widow's Sons"; sketch	Bob Sylvester Orchestra	Irish Minstrels
3:45 LeMay, conductor	loists; orchestra	"Widow's Sons"; sketch	Bob Sylvester Orchestra	Vivian Byars, songs
4:00 Hagen spelling bee	Sunday Vespers; talk;	Romance Melodies	Radioland Orchestra	Afternoon musicale
4:15 Hagen spelling bee	mixed quartet	"Musical Roundup"	and soloists	Moody Institute
4:30 Hagen spelling bee	"Senator Fishface and	"The World Is Yours";	Alpine Orchestra	"Dream Time"; music
4:45 Hagen spelling bee	Prof. Figgsbottle"	Smithsonian sketch	Alpine Orchestra	Pianologues; talk
5:00 Swing Your Partner	Noble Cain and a ca-	Paul Martin's Music	Will McCune Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:15 WEEI news	pella choir recital	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Will McCune Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Ed. McConnell; orch.;	Roy Shield's Encore	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:45 his orch.; soloists	organist; chorus	Music	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
6:00 Phil Harris's Orch.	Talk, Bill Williams	Marimba Melodies	The Cosmopolitans	Carnival of Music
6:15 Phil Harris's Orch.	Canadian Band	"Supper Dance"	Reports and comment	Carnival of Music
6:30 The Chicagoans	Helen Traubel; orch.	News Service	"Fun in Swingtime";	Dramatic program
6:45 The Chicagoans	"News Lights"	Reports and comment	Tim and Irene; orch.	Dramatic program
7:00 Columbia Work-	Codolban and his	Jane Froman; Don Ross;	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 shop: dramatic sk.	Violin; Gypsy Trails	comedy trio; orchestra	Ray Gram Swing	Organ recital
7:30 Summer Stars:	Werner Janssen's Orch.;	Fireside Recital: vocal	Georgie Price and Pass-	Studio reports
7:45 comedy; solos; or.	guest soloists	Popular vocalists	ing Show; orchestra	Talk; piano soloist
8:00 Milton Berle: Wen-	"Good-Bye, Mr. Chips";	W. C. Fields; Alice	"Passing Parade"	"Roving Reporter"
8:15 dell Hall; orch.	dramatization of James	Brady; sketch; Don	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Evening Musicale
8:30 Jimmie Wallington;	Hilton's novel; orches-	Ameche; Edgar Bergen;	"Hi There, Audience";	"Speedway Thrills"
8:45 soloists; orchestra	tra	Nelson Eddy; orchestra	Ray Perkins; soloists	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Universal Rhythm:	Shep Fields's Orchestra;	Manhattan Merry-Go-	B. Cummins's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
9:15 Frank Crumit;	Bob Hope; soloist	Round: soloists; orch.	B. Cummins's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
9:30 Richard Bonelli;	Walter Winchell	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	WOR Presents: Sylvia	Popular songs; orchestra
9:45 Rex Chandler's Or.	Irene Rich; sketch	American Album of Fa-	Froos; orchestra	Organ recital
10:00 Grant Park con-	Ernest Gill and his Cali-	miliar Music	Stars Over Manhattan	Good Will Hour
10:15 cert, Chicago	fornia Concert	Sunday Party; James	Stars Over Manhattan	Good Will Hour
10:30 Madrigal Singers	Ernest Gill and his Cali-	Melton; soloists; Tom	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
10:45 Madrigal Singers	fornia Concert	Howard; New Yorkers;	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; music	Studio reports; news	Wyn Murray; orchestra	"Rhythm and Romance"	New England news
11:15 Phil Napoleon's Or.	Choir Symphonette	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Day's End; organ
11:30 Jay Freeman's Or.	Eddie Varsas's Orch.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Music; Molina's Orch.	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra
11:45 Jay Freeman's Or.	Eddie Varsas's Orch.	Music; Molina's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra

Monday's Programs

990kc-WBZ-303m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Household Hannah"	"Morning Carnival"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	quartet; orchestra	Walter Kidder, baritone	"Morning Carnival"	Morning Melodies
9:30 Jack Berch; orch.	As You Like It; news	Household talk	"Morning Carnival"	Piano lessons; talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news	Variations; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Melody Sweethearts"	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organ	Talk for women
10:30 Louise & the Lads	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Shopping News	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Walter Cuffe, tenor
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	News Service	Organ Melodies
11:45 Real Life Stories	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Manhatters; orchestra	Organ recital	New England in News
12:00 Swinging the Blues	News; Noonday Show;	Organ recital	"Wake Up and Live"	"Italian Airs"
12:16 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Wake Up and Live"	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Joe Dumond; quartet	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music, weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Fran Allison, songs	Studio interviews	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Pete and Joe, skit	Yankee News Service	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	String quartet	Talk; organ recital	Chamberlain Brown;
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: talks;	"The Hemingways"	Piano soolist	guest soloists
2:00 Woman's Eyes	soloist; Homesteaders'	"Musical Roundup"	Coast Guard Band	Paul Joyce, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Coast Guard Band	Charity news
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum; talk	Piano and guitar	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum; talk	Three Cheers; vocal	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 Col. Jack Major's	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Bees-St. Louis Cards	Organ Melodies
3:15 Variety Show	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Pop concert; orch.	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Vic and Sade"	Bees-St. Louis Cards	Sport reports
3:45 Pop concert; orch.	"Let's Talk It Over"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; music	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bees-St. Louis Cards	Sport reports
4:15 The Dictators	Club Matinee; variety	"Personal Column"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Address, Arthur	Club Matinee; variety	Network program	Bees-St. Louis Cards	Sport reports
4:45 Brock, writer	Club Matinee; variety	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Clyde Barrie, songs	"Lucille and Lanny"	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 "Meet the Stars"	"Escorts and Betty"	While the City Sleeps	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Old Timers' Night	orch.; soloists; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; studio music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	Hugh Barrett's Or.;	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Piano duo	John Gambling	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	Serenade; popular	Popular songs
7:45 Boake Carter	Rangers; music	Campbell's Royalists	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or.	"Good-Time Society";	Burns and Allen; Ray	Jazz Nocturne; narrator;	Message to Motorists
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or.	all-Negro program	Noble's Orch.; soloists;	soloists; orchestra	Bob Parker, songs
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	Paul Martin's Music	Wallenstein Orchestra;	Let's Visit; home inter-	Dance orchestra
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	Paul Martin's Music	mixed chorus	views	"Melodic Tones"
9:00 Shakespeare Cycle:	"Melodic Contrasts"	"Fibber McGee and	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
9:15 "Twelfth Night";	"Melodic Contrasts"	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
9:30 T. Bankhead; H.	Green Brothers' ma-	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Symphonic Strings;	Amateur Hour
9:45 Menaken; O. Wells	rimba orchestra	orchestra; soloists	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	Network sports	Network sports	Elder Lightfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	Network sports	Network sports	mon Michaux	"Dance Melodies"
10:30 Shakespeare: "Cur-	Network sports	Network sports	"Pageant of Melody";	Georgian girls trio
10:45 tain Calls"	Network sports	Network sports	vocalist; Henry Weber's	Dance orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	Sport reports
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Network sports	Roger Ellis's Orchestra
11:30 Roger Pryor's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Codolban and orchestra	Network sports	Harold Knight's Orch.
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orch.	Eddie Varsos's Hour	Codolban and orchestra	Network sports	Harold Knight's Orch.

Policeman's Lot? It's Now a Very Scholarly Affair

(Continued From Page 9)

in the rear, "don't be too sure." Everyone smiled out loud.

A Nation-Wide Move

Such traffic schools as this one are being held in several points of the country each year, under the auspices of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. At Harvard it is sponsored by the Bureau o. Street Traffic Research. Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and now Massachusetts have carried on the movement.

Financial assistance comes from the Safety Foundation of the automobile industry. The work is not academic in nature though its methods of dissemination are similar. The textbook is compiled by Lawrence B. Tipton, Director of the New England School, and consists of notes on the most successful traffic safety methods which leading police officials throughout the country are using today. These men themselves address the school in person whenever practical.

Two other leaders, in addition to Lieutenant Kreml, who lectured during this year's course, were Harold Hammond, police traffic engineer of the National Conservation Bureau, and Brighton Marsh, Director of Safety and Traffic Engineering of the American Automobile Association. In addition there was Lieut. George Thompson of the Massachusetts State Police and Harry De Silva of the Harvard Bureau of Street Traffic Research. The students themselves were picked men, chosen by examination and recommended by their local chiefs.

Fixing the Fix

Throughout the conference, there was one question every lecturer had to face—

"What can we do about the fix?"

Consensus has it that this is one of the main troubles plaguing officers who feel they have a duty to perform in bringing traffic offenders before the courts.

Officers assert they "lie awake nights" for fear they've handed tickets to friends of somebody who knows somebody whose toes should not be stepped on—lest the policeman lose his job. The question is still unsolved, though there were several instructors who assured the officers that in every community the bulk of the citizenry would back up the police in any move to make the laws equally applicable to everyone.

The class appeared unconvinced, echoing the Gilbert and Sullivan sentiment: "A policeman's lot is not a happy one."

Massachusetts police completing their work at Harvard today include John D. Ahearn, John J. Ward, Walter P. Owens, William J. Irwin and Albert T. Hayes of Boston; Richard L. Bannon of Newton; William F. Cronin, Malden; George F. Doring, state police; Walter F. Flaherty, Watertown; Walter L. Kivlan, Lowell; Otis E. Lyons, Lynn; Edward P. Murphy, Watertown; Francis M. O'Loughlin, Lowell; Henry F. Piecewicz, Maynard; Charles J. Sharry, Somerville; and Carl D. Goodwin, Massachusetts Safety Council.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Aug. 30

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
6:00	WIXK	9.57mc
6:00	WIXAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 30

8:30 a. m.—WORL, (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to all predictions and our authorities are the couturiers, the manufacturers who have already produced shining belt after shining belt of metallic fabrics, and the shops that are stocked up with frocks that give off a Christmas candle glow), this coming season promises to be one of extreme luxury and brilliance. So luxurious, in fact, are some of the materials that real, honest-to-goodness gold is woven into them. Which gives them an almost indescribable quality that cannot possible be copied in a less expensive fabric. Embossed brocades worthy of a lady of Old Venice, and a return to Lyons velvet—so stiff it almost stands up by itself—are but two indications of the return to luxury and marked formality.

Velvet Evening Gown For "The Big Moments"

One of the loveliest of the Lyons velvet lovelies is the evening gown for the really big moments of your winter season. A picture gown; the type you'd select to be painted in, decidedly décolleté with the narrowest possible shoulder straps. And then, in definite contrast to the suavity of the simple front, is . . . surprise . . . the flirt of an impertinent bustle! Not the too-inflated Victorian bustle, to be sure, . . . but just enough of a suspicion of one, in the row after row of wide ruffles, to come under that heading. Somewhat over a hundred (dollars) . . . at Jays.

Gay House Coats for Larger Women

We're told that it's somewhat difficult for the woman who deals only in large sizes (and when we say large we mean even larger!) to find a house coat, a travel coat, a dressing gown . . . or call it what you will . . . that's really good looking; and yet not expensive. For it seems that the minute the manufacturers start in on the larger sizes they somehow get the idea that the woman will want something pretty drab and dark and pretty much unstarting; so 'twere. And we find that such is not the case. Instead, they like their house coats to be just as gay and pretty as those they see on their smaller friends! All of which brings us to the good-looking ones we saw at Miss Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop . . . at 145 Tremont Street . . . that are in such lush colors as turquoise blue, maroon, a deep blue and green. They're attractively fashioned, with a flare skirt that is yards and yards around. Plenty long; and short sleeves that won't get into everything. And on top of all this they're made of a washable silk that's striped. For $5.98. A grand gift idea. But only one of the many at Miss Lowe's.

New Shower Cap That Really Works

This business of taking a quick shower has never been any too good for the girl with the long bob . . . because the average shower cap, though spacious to look at, usually has a way of barely managing to cover one's curls. And then only by pulling up the hair and jamming it all up in and under. And some curls just can't take it . . . permanent or no permanent. However, we have found a shower cap that really does the job . . . the granddaddy of them all as far as size is concerned. It's made of Plioflim, in pretty colors, and you can see through it. The best part of it is the fact that, built along helmet lines, it comes way down low in the back and on the sides, and has a strap that buckles across the bottom. And, unless your hair is longer than ours . . . and ours is called a long bob . . . there is no tucking in to be done. It simply envelops the whole business. Yes it is close fitting enough to afford complete protection from the steam as well as the water itself. They're to be found at Jordan Marsh's, for one place. And for that matter, you may like the idea of their Mittys . . . which are nothing more or less than glove-raincoats. Especially recommended for wear over suede gloves that have a way of showing rainspots almost before it rains. But they are also to be worn over light-colored gloves (especially when you're driving) to keep them clean while you're en route. When you stop to realize how gooey and wet your gloves get as you touch wet door handles, or anything else that's wet, you'll see what these Silhouette Mittys (of Plioflim) mean as far as protection is concerned. Compact and so little to them, that you can tuck them into your purse . . . just in case.

A Happy Medium in New Hat Styles

There are women who find that the really off-the-face hats are a bit too pushed back for their particular style of beauty. Rather their face requires a hat that has a bit of a brim . . . or at least a suggestion. And yet so often nowadays the hats that have brims are either too much on the Merry Widow idea, or lean in the other direction and are definitely sports like. But a good example of the happy medium is to found at C. Crawford Hollidge's . . . in a model they call the "Pirate." Because of its obvious dash . . . though it is minus too much of the swashbuckling. And, for the benefit of those who refuse to get used to the queer crowns one is often forced to buy (because they can't find anything else!) the crown is plenty deep, and truly round; for a change. The brim is quite irregular, and has a way of rolling back from the brow in a most becoming (to say nothing of flattering!) manner. The crown is circled with velvet cords that contrast with either the black, brown or navy that you have selected. A good hat for semi-dress occasions. For ten dollars. **Janet Treat.**

(A regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

Rhode Island Fair At Kingston Offers Six-Day Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, R. I., Aug. 28—Without liquor or other objectionable features, the State Fair of Rhode Island, sponsored by the Washington County Agricultural Society, will open here Sept. 1. For six days granges and state and federal departments will present educational exhibits and the fair management will provide a program of sports and entertainment.

All space in the industrial building, the automobile building and the poultry building has been contracted for. A large entry of high-grade cattle has been received. In the finals of the 4-H Club contests, four members will be chosen to attend the National 4-H Congress in Chicago this fall.

The opening day, Wednesday, will be Children's Day, when all children will be admitted free. Governor's Day comes Thursday. 4-H Club Day will take place on Friday and Saturday is set aside for Forestry and Recreation Day. Sunday will be Old Home Day and on Monday, Labor Day, there will be a change in the entertainment and many special features.

Labor Spies

(Continued from Page 9)

the testimony given before the United States Senate committee, headed by Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. (Prog.) of Wisconsin, which investigated labor "spy" activities throughout the country.

In his report to the federation, Mr. Taylor wrote:

"This year the investigation by Senator Robert M. La Follette and his committee on the activities of private detectives and others was too much for our opponents.

"Senator LaFollette's investigation reveals that in some sections of the country it is hard to drop a dime without hitting a labor spy. The spying industry was one of the most prosperous businesses in the United States. The financial statments of the Pinkerton agency and others, which were confiscated by agents of the investigating committee, reveal that business has flourished in the past three or four years due, of course, to the law that give workers the right to organize and bargain collectively."

While labor is pleased with Massachusetts adoption of a law against private detectives as labor 'spies" and "detectives," there is some doubt as to the effectiveness of the act. Some labor leaders see danger in falsification of statements by detectives which workers will never discover.

However, labor is pleased that Massachusetts, along with Wisconsin, is on record as definitely opposed to labor "spies" and "strikebreakers."

Exercise and Play

Y M C A

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BOSTON

Announcement

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Springfield Flood Control May Go On Without U. S. Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28—With hope dwindling for help from the PWA, the city Council will meet Monday night to consider informally a recommendation by the city's Flood Control Commission that Springfield embark on its own $1,580,000 flood control program.

The commision, comprised of citizens, city officials and a City Council committee, has emphasized that before a bond issue of this amount is authorized for the work, assurance should be obtained that the War Department will be permitted to complete the dike along the Connecticut River, now being constructed with WPA funds. The department has shown interest in completing this dike for another three miles at a cost of $700,000.

Whether the War Department can do this rests with President Roosevelt and his further allocation of WPA funds. Until "definite commitments" regarding the dike are obtained, no formal action on flood control is expected to be asked of the City Council.

Informal Vote

The informal vote of the council to be sought on Monday is to assure the War Department of Springfield's determination to furnish pumping stations and sewers if the dike is finished.

Determination by the city to build its own floodgates followed two almost simultaneous setbacks for federal aid. One was the collapse in Congress of efforts to obtain flood control for the Connecticut Valley through the New England compact. The other was the notification by Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, that his agency would not be favorably disposed toward the flood protection plan for Springfield unless it included provision to eliminate the sewage deposited in the Connecticut River.

Adding sewage disposal to the flood protection program would increase the city's financial share of a Federal sponsored project to about $2,000,000. Mayor Henry Martens promptly ruled out sewage disposal.

Flood Protection First

The flood protection plan for Springfield is based on construction of a dike along the entire waterfront, the erection of five pumping stations to maintain the flow of sewage in time of high water and an intercepting sewer line tying the sewer trunk lines to the pumping stations.

Informed by Congressman Charles R. Clason that PWA grants are contingent upon abatement of pollution, Mayor Martens and the Flood Control Commission last week deliberated on the city's next step, deciding that the danger of another flood was so real and the need of protection for high value property so urgent that the expenditure of the entire sum would be warranted.

This decision, if approved by the City Council, increases the cost to the city from $600,000, which is its share as sponsor of the PWA docket, to $1,580,000, the present estimate by engineers of the cost of flood protection.

Fruit Growers Expect Big Apple Crop

By the Associated Press

Amherst, Mass., Aug. 28.

A 25 per cent increase in the Massachusetts commercial apple crop was reported today by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association.

Replies from more than 100 commercial growers indicated the McIntosh crop in 1937 will show an increase of 14 per cent while all other varieties will show an increase of 42 per cent.

This meant, W. R. Cole, secretary of the association, reported, the 1937 apple crop in Massachusetts will be approximately 1,639,000 bushels as compared with 1,311,000 bushels for the 1936 crop.

Record Apple Crop Seen for North Atlantic States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 28—More than 53,000,000 bushels of apples—nearly double the 1936 crop for the region—will be harvested this autumn by New Hampshire apple producers and their neighboring fruit growers of the North Atlantic states. This is the estimate of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics in a report of the fruit situation received here today by Director J. C. Kendall of the New Hampshire Extension Service. Last year, 29,011,000 bushels were picked in the North Atlantic states.

This year's apple crop of the nation, says the Bureau, is now indicated to be nearly three-fourths larger than the small crop of 1936 and one-fourth larger than the 1931-35 average. The nation's total apple crop is expected to be more than 202,000,000 bushels. The increase over the average has occurred entirely in the Eastern and Central states, as production in the Western region is slightly less than average.

Apple prices, the Bureau points out, are expected to average below the relatively high prices of 1936, but may average higher than those of 1935.

Indications point to a peach crop a fifth larger than the small crop of last year but only slightly larger than the five-year average. Conditions on July 1 pointed to the largest pear crop on record. The largest grape crop since 1928 is also indicated for 1937.

Regatta

(Continued from Page 9)

from Mr. Vanderbilt, on Governor's Day, Sept. 4.

The Governor had already relayed an invitation to President Roosevelt from Mr. Sopwith to sail aboard Endeavour II in one of the races, and it was tentatively planned that the President would watch the races on Sept. 4 from the U. S. S. Potomac.

The withdrawal of the J boats from the regatta will prove a disappointment to the tremendous gathering of yachtsmen here, for many had been lured to the races for another peek at the big stickers. Special courses for the J boats had been provided in order that both land and sea spectators would be able to watch part of the three races that were scheduled to take place between the five sloops.

Speed Boat Trials

While Mr. Morse is attempting to contact the owners of the J boats, now racing in Marblehead, Mass., in an effort to persuade them to change their stand, today's speed boat trials provided the racing interest for the day. Today's schedule found the outboard classes and the most popular inboard 225 cubic inch speedsters churning and re-churning the blue waters of the waterfront off this port. Special handicap race for inboard cruisers, a 25-mile run, started early this afternoon from New London to Fisher's Island and back.

Tomorrow the races for the outboards, the cruisers and inboards are concluded. The races for classes A-1, A-11, Utilities under and over 12 horsepower and the 225 cubic inch division are being staged opposite Riverside Park, over the lower end of the Harvard-Yale shell races.

Capt. John W. Smith, president of the S. N. E. Fisherman's Association, is general chairman of the fishing boat races which will be held on Monday and Tuesday. This association, 600 strong, has invited all boats between New York and Boston of all sizes, to compete in these races, and prospects are on hand for the greatest assemblage of fishermen and fishing boats.

Rowing Races Set

The rowing races are scheduled for Wednesday with round bottom boats being used. Boats ranging from single and double oars to seven men boats, both amateurs and professionals, have been arranged, besides inter-city races with seven-oared crews.

The largest number of yachts will be the sailboat racers from the deep-keeled yawls, ketches, schooners and sloops to the regular one-design classes. The races for these boats start on Thursday of next week. These races continue on Friday and Saturday and are concluded Sunday.

The series between the Class J boats was scheduled to run on the following Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. All sailing races are under the auspices of the Thames Yacht Club here. Starting times for 32 classes have been given out, the first gun being fired Thursday at nine in the morning for the cruising handicap class. First afternoon gun for the large boats comes at one o'clock, the New York 50's starting at that time, while the small craft cross a different line at the same time, the Harpoon Class leading the list.

One week from today, Sept. 4, is Governor's Day, when representative groups from all eastern states witness the events. Parades including bands and floats are among the highlights of the busy program arranged for that day.

35 Ships to Call At Boston Port In Week-End Parade

Week-End Sailings

Ten deep-water passenger ships in addition to several coastwise passenger and freight vessels constitute the features of the marine parade of 35 boats due to visit Boston over the week end. It is one of the busiest periods of the entire season.

First to sail was the Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships, which came in this morning from Halifax, embarked about 70 passengers, and left for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda and the British West Indies. Among the passengers were Capt. Leslie Howarth, a retired Cunard Line skipper now residing in Berumda and a member of the Bermuda Board of Trade, who has been visiting in Canada; Miss Hilda Egan of Charlottetown, P. E. I., who is going to Georgetown, British Guiana, in the interest of potato growers; and Judge George James of Norwood.

Anchor Liner Sails

This afternoon the Anchor liner California sails for Cobh, Dublin and Glasgow with 123 passengers from Boston, while the Cunard White Star liner Laconia is due to cast off from East Boston at 10 p. m. tonight for Galway, Belfast and Liverpool. The Laconia, with 250 passengers embarking here, is sailing an hour later than usual. The passenger list of the Laconia shows Normal Lowrie Hatch, member of the faculty of Phillips Exeter Academy and instructor in Latin, on board with Mrs. Hatch and three children.

Early Sunday morning more than 2300 passengers will reach port on two transatlantic liners, both from the British Isles, and both due at East Boston piers at 8 a. m. Cunard White Star's Samaria, from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock, is bringing 312 for Boston and 883 for New York; Anchor's Cameronia from Glasgow, Belfast and Londonderry, has 135 for Boston and 976 for New York. The Dollar liner President Monroe is due at noon tomorrow from a round-the-world voyage.

Boy Scout Returning

Boy Scouts, returning from the international jamboree in the Netherlands, are aboard both the Cameronia and the Samaria, the latter having a group of 57 in charge of Arthur Mansfield.

Just before noon Sunday the Italian Line's motorship Saturnia with Capt. Antonio Iviani sails from Commonwealth Pier, for a cruise to Mediterranean ports with a large passenger list. Passengers booked to sail on the Sturnia include: Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Lawton, making their thirty-second crossing on Italian liners; F. Gordon Morrill of Magnolia and Cambridge, who is interested in architecture and art and plans to study old Italian masterpieces during the year he is to be in Florence where he and Mrs. Morrill and their children have taken a villa; Miss Pearl Strachan of Brookline, a member of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor who plans a six week European tour, and Miss Florence L. Parsons, enroute to Izmir, Turkey, for missionary work under auspices of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

French Line Schedule

The French Line's Lafayette is due Sunday evening from Havre and Southampton, via New York, to discharge about 80 passengers and embark 150 others for Quebec and Plymouth and Havre. Landing tomorrow evening are Mrs. Edith P. Kramer of Roslindale and Miss Priscilla Kramer of the faculty of Wheaton College. They have been away for two months in Italy, Switzerland, Algiers, Austria, Germany, France and England, during which time Miss Kramer devoted much time to research work in Berlin.

Most of those embarking here on the Lafayette are going to Quebec on a short cruise. Among them are Max E. and Herbert W. Wind, Brockton manufacturers; Martin Hays, Boston attorney, and Mrs. Hays and George W. A. Hammond of Boston.

The Lady Hawkins of the Canadian National Steamships is due to arrive Monday morning from the British West Indies, and the American Export Lines steamer Exeter from the Mediterranean about noon Monday, bringing up the rear guard of the marine parade for this week-end.

Northampton Mill Gets New Capital

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 28 (AP)—Reorganization of the Propper-McCallum Hosiery Company, employing nearly 800 persons, was completed this week after six months' operation under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Under the plan in effect today $250,000 new capital was loaned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, $263,000 additional was subscribed by Northampton citizens, and $700,000 in assets was set aside to pay creditors.

At the end of a month the federal trustee, C. Edward Rowe, will turn the management over to a voting trust of five Northampton men. The main factory is operating at 80 per cent of capacity.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Normandie	Sept. 1	Southampton	Sept. 6	Aug. 31	6:00 pm	Sept. 1	10:00 am
*Aquitania	Sept. 1	Cherbourg	Sept. 7	Aug. 31	6:00 pm	Sept. 1	8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Monterey	San Francisco	Sept. 14	Sept. 9	4:00 pm	Sept. 9	8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Sept. 16	Sept. 11	4:00 pm	Sept. 11	8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Sept. 4	Aug. 30	4:00 pm	Aug. 30	8:00 pm

*Special address for France and Great Britain only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Guests at the Tennis Title Matches

By a Staff Photographer

Japanese Competitors and Their Families at Longwood

Left to Right—Kotichi Tokugawa, F. Nakaya, Mrs. H. Nishimura, Michio Fujihira, Mrs. Fujihira, Kaio Fujihira and Mr. Nishimura.

Bay State Police to Relay Radio Orders for N. H. Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 28—Though the recently organized New Hampshire State Police Department lacks the funds to establish a modern radio and teletype coverage of the state, a temporary plan had been worked out in co-operation with the Massachusetts State Police.

A teletype machine has been installed at police headquarters in the State House. It is connected with the headquarters of the Massachusetts State Police in Boston. Radio receiving sets are being placed in the cars of the New Hampshire police and they will be tuned to the Massachusetts state police station.

When the headquarters of the New Hampshire State Police desires to communicate with its cruisers it will put the message on the teletype to the Massachusetts police headquarters which in turn will relay it to the New Hampshire cruising cars.

"We can't afford to build a radio broadcasting station of our own yet," declares Superintendent George A. Colbath of the New Hampshire force, "but we have made arrangements to install radio receiving sets in our four patrol cars, which will be ready for use within a month. We will be on the same wave-length as the Massachusetts state police, and reception will be good at all points south of the White Mountains."

The other members of the New Hampshire department cover their routes on motorcycles.

The coverage by teletype will not only apply to Massachusetts but will extend to New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

To make the coverage of New Hampshire by teletype more effective Superintendent Colbath suggests that other police departments in the state join the hook-up. Those departments, by leasing the machines and paying the wire charges, will be authorized to connect up with the state police system. Ultimately Superintendent Colbath hopes that most of the larger communities in the state will be connected with Concord headquarters by this manner.

"With the police department of every city in the state connected with the state police teletype we will have an ideal system for law enforcement in New Hampshire," declares the state police chief.

Cup

(Continued from Page 9)

from such vantage points on land as Nantasket Beach and Cohasset, Winthrop, Revere and Nahant, besides those hundreds gathered already at Marblehead, would be able to see the racers under ordinary weather conditions. The South marked courses would send the boats around Graves whistler, Boston lightship and a buoy a few miles northeast of the whistler at Minot's, where the specator fleets from Boston Harbor ports are expected to greet the racers.

The other turning marks are a movable buoy way off shore and the Eastern Point whistler. The five racers may be distinguished as follows:

Endeavour I; blue with red boottop, letter K with J-4 under it on sail, both Endeavours carried air ventilators in their spinnakers, called Annie Oakleys.

Endeavour II; blue topsides with white boottop, letter K with J-6 under on sail, bow more pointed than first Endeavour.

Yankee; white sides, letters U S over J-2, has small house before wheel on deck, known as limosine; her spreaders are pointed slightly up in the air.

Rainbow; white sides, letter J with 4 under on sail.

Ranger; white sides, letter J with 5 under on sail, snub-nosed bow, tender lashed on stern.

Fourteen Coast Guard cutters will patrol the courses headed by the ice-breaker Chelan, which carried newspapermen covering the America's Cup series around the courses off Newport. The correspondents will all be aboard the Argo for this series.

Each Coast Guard boat has been given instructions by the commander of the fleet, E. C. Spencer, aboard the Chelan. These boats will keep the fleet without a half mile radius of the race during the race, and 1000 yards away at the start. The patrollers will split the fleet into two divisions on the run home.

Prominent officials and dignitaries of Boston were aboard Chelan. Included in the party were Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, commandant of the Charlestown navy yard, with his family; Gen. Edward L. Logan, Mrs. Logan and family; Charles S. McGlue, former chairman of the Democratic State committee, with Mrs. McGlue; Capt. Ben Pine, noted Gloucester racing skipper; Congressman George J. Bates and Capt. George P. Lord, marine supervisor of the Boston Port Authority.

Fewer Forest Fires

Forest fires in Yellowstone National Park were well on their way to establishing a new all-time low at the end of the first week in August, Edmund B. Rogers, superintendent, reported. Including Aug. 8, only 11 minor blazes had been reported in the 2,200,000 acres of the park. Of these the largest burned only 216 square feet and the smallest consumed one square foot of timber.

Fair Skies Smile On Sports Events

(Continued From Page 9)

the freshening wind cleared the fog off Brenton's Reef lightship, last night, another yachting event continued—the two square-riggers, Seven Seas and Joseph Conrad, weighed anchor in their friendly 660-mile race from Newport, R. I. to Bermuda. The vessels were forced to anchor near the lightship by fog and lack of wind yesterday.

This afternoon, through Beverly, Danvers and Wenham, 64 of the country's leading track stars, among them many national titlists, will compete for the annual American, 15-kilometer championships. To Boston's baseball fans, the National League Bees offer double-headers today and tomorrow. They are scheduled to play the Chicago Cubs today; for tomorrow the St. Louis Cardinals.

Guam in U. S. but—

The 20,000 inhabitants of Guam owe allegiance to the United States but are not citizens. There is no legal provision whereby they can become citizens.

Town of Hardwick Chosen as 'Lab' In Test Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 28—George F. E. Story, director of the Worcester County Extension Service, has announced that Hardwick has been selected as a typical New England town in which a group of government and college authorities will conduct one of the most extensive surveys ever undertaken in this section of the country.

This experiment will be directed by Dr. John D. Black, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Harvard University. Both government agencies as the Department of Agriculture, the AAA and the Resettlement Administration, will co-operate. The Worcester County Extension Service will be represented at the survey, which will start about Sept. 1.

Of primary importance, according to Mr. Story, will be a soil survey, intended to determine what crops a given piece of land is best suited to raise. There will also be a woodland survey. Flood control agencies are interested in the survey to secure information on flood control measures that might be needed in this section.

Hardwick lies on the edge of the Metropolitan water basin, and it is anticipated that any safety measures deemed advisable there could be applied to many other towns similarly located. Federal agencies will investigate the conditions of roads in the town and its vicinity to determine what improvements are needed.

All of the agencies concerned, Mr. Story said, need information for their respective departments. The undertaking will pool the men, resources and expenses of the project to secure the desired data at less expense than would be the case if all worked independently. Originally the group had intended to use the entire county as its laboratory, but finally decided on Hardwick as a typical town. It is expected that survey will be made in other parts of New England as soon as the Hardwick project is completed.

'Early Curtain' Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Popularization of the New York theater among residents of suburban cities is being studied by the American Theater Council here in connection with a proposal to establish an "early curtain" one night a week, increase the ease with which out-of-town people may buy seats and arrange with cafés to set hours for the convenience of suburban patrons. Part of the program would aim to help those who must travel by railroad meet the inflexible schedules of the transportation lines.

Scan War News For Cotton Textile Men Effect on Imports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Representatives of cotton textile manufacturers said today they were unable to predict what effect the undeclared war between China and Japan will have on Japanese cotton good imports to this country.

A spokesman for the Cotton Textile Institute, representing a majority of American mills, expressed the opinion the effect could not be determined at this stage of the Far East conflict.

Japan, largest competitor of the United States in the cotton textile market, shipped 81,711,676 square yards of unbleached, bleached and printed, dyed and colored cotton goods to this nation in the first six months of 1937.

The Cotton Textile Institute, which aided American manufacturers in reaching a voluntary agreement with Japanese textile operators to limit importations for 1937 and 1938, said the imports thus far are about 10,000,000 square yards under the agreement.

The agreement permits imports of 155,000,000 yards this year and 100,000,000 yards next year. It also allows the Japanese to import up to 25,000,000 yards over the 1937 quota provided they deduct it from 1938's allowance.

Imports from Japan for the first six months of last year in the classifications affected by the agreement totalled only 45,289,000 square yards. The institute, however, said importations would have exceeded this year's imports if the agreement had not been reached.

Extension of the agreement to include five more cotton textile products is being considered by the joint American-Japanese manufacturers' committee. They hope, the institute spokesman said, to include table damasks, upholstry fabrics, tapestries, handkerchief cloth, and fish nets in the agreement.

White Mountains Aerial Tramway Boon to Skiers

FRANCONIA, N. H., Aug. 28 (AP)—Construction of a $191,000 aerial tramway to the 4000-foot summit of Cannon Mountain, expected to start Monday, will practically eliminate the "no snow" bugaboo here for thousands of New England skiers, the New Hampshire States Tramway Commission predicted today.

The upper reaches of Cannon Mountain are covered with snow long before the low-lying sections get their winter blanket, and the snow remains far into spring.

Last year, lack of "good ski snow" forced posting of the "no snow" sign week end after week end throughout the mountains.

The new tramway, claimed to be the first of its kind in America and designed like those in the Swiss and Austrian Alps, will provide access to the snow on Cannon Mountain from late fall to spring, officials believe, even if most of the surrounding country is snowless.

The commission expects the new tramway to become a major factor in the development of the White Mountains as the "winter playground of the East."

Civilian Conservation Corps workers, transferred from the Danbury camp, already have started to clear land for a parking area at the base terminal, near Echo Lake in Franconia Notch.

Passing within seven-eighths of a mile of the famous Old Man of the Mountain, the mile-long cables will extend within 100 yards of the mountain's summit.

Slung from the cables, two tramway cars, each capable of carrying 25 passengers, will operate on a 10-minute schedule up and down the mountain for eight hours on week days and 12 hours on Sundays throughout the year.

When the American Steel & Wire Company finishes its work, the tramway will be turned over to the State Commission on Public Reservations.

The Week in Vermont

(Continued From Page 9)

struction is progressing on a bathhouse and seawall at the St. Albans beach development on Lake Champlain. At Owemo Mountain in Ludlow, work on a roadway is moving ahead rapidly.

The weekly income from state park fees has averaged thus far between $600 and $700. The money will be used for maintenance.

Dormitory for Norwich

A new dormitory to house 150 cadets will be constructed at Norwich University under authorization given by the trustees this week. Enrollment at the military college for the coming year is the heaviest in its history.

A sum of $20,000 was voted by the Alumni Association last June toward a new dormitory. This will be used and the balance will be borrowed from a trust fund established by James Lowell Cabot of Boston for a professorship of aeronautics. The donor has agreed to permit some of the fund to be used to erect the dormitory. Porter H. Adams, president, explained that while the money will come from the trust fund, the university will pay interest as on any other loan. The new dormitory will be named Cabot Hall and will be designed to harmonize with other Norwich buildings.

Farm Chemurgic Unit

Plans for organization of a unit of the Farm Chemurgic Council are being made under the auspices of the State Chamber of Commerce. The action followed a meeting held in Montpelier at which Dr. H. E. Barnard of Indianapolis, director of research for the Farm Chemurgic Council, was the speaker.

The Farm Chemurgic Council was organized by Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, Harvey Firestone and other industrialists with a view to increasing the use of farm products in industry. The movement was introduced in Vermont by Joseph Winterbotham of Burlington, who has been instrumental in developing the growing of soy beans in the state.

Dr. Barnard in his address, said that one of the oldest examples of the chemurgic process was the making of paper from wood. "Vermont farmers," he said, "should be getting something out of their hardwood besides firewood." He pointed out that hardwood pulp is the finest kind for making rayon and urged Vermont to develop this resource as the state has labor water power and local capital.

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SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

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Doubles Resumed at Longwood Today—Bee Veteran Pitcher May Be Ready Now

California Youngster Gets Doubles Training

Tall, blond Joe Hunt, who paired up this afternoon with the veteran Johnny Van Ryn against the redoubtful French duo of Jacques Brugnon and Yvon Petra in their quarterfinal match in the national doubles championships at the Longwood Cricket Club, is one of the very few American players who uses both hands on his racquet when hitting a forehand shot.

The youthful Hunt said that when he saw the famous Australian tennis ace, Vivian McGrath, use that stroke he decided to adopt that style of play.

"I bought a motion picture camera and photographed McGrath in action," Hunt revealed. "Then I put them on the screen and studied his method. This gave me a great deal of help on how to use this 'two-handed' stroke."

Differs in Service

Hunt also differs from other players in his method of service. Instead of holding two balls, or even three, in his hand, he only holds one. If he misses his first serve then he calls for another ball. The strange thing is, however, that Hunt's first ball usually gets in. "I suppose I think I have only one serve left and feel I must get that lone ball in there," he said by way of explanation.

Although still a youngster, Hunt has been playing tennis since he was five years old and was only eight when he competed in his first tournament. He makes his home in Los Angeles, Calif., where he attended high school, participating in all sports.

After he heard that Wilmer Allison, Van Ryn's former doubles partner, was unable to compete in this year's national doubles, he wrote to the Texan asking for the chance to pair up with him. The answer came back in the affirmative.

"Playing with Johnny has done a lot for my tennis," the Californian youngster said. "He has given me numerous pointers to improve my game."

Watch Petra

While Hunt's play in today's match will be watched closely, his opponent Petra will also come in for his share too. Earlier in the week Brugnon said that he didn't expect to get very far in the tournament. His main reason for this was due to the inexperience of his partner, Petra. "I felt that playing in several of these big tournaments would improve his doubles play and help him get used to foreign courts," the veteran French ace said, "but we didn't expect to get as far as we have."

Brugnon is well known in this country, having made many visits here, both independently and as a member of the French Davis Cup team. He is one of France's most polished doubles players.

This is Petra's second visit here. He was one of a French group who played here last year. His overseas record, while not outstanding, shows progress. In the French Hard-court championships he teamed with Boussus, the pair playing through the fourth round where they were defeated by George "Pat" Hughes and Charles Tuckey, British Davis Cup veterans. In the singles Petra was defeated by Bunny Austin in the fifth round. In the mixed doubles at Wimbledon Perta, pairing with Mme. Mathieu, reached the finals only to lose out to Donald Budge and Alice Marble.

Prominent Mixed-Doubles Partners

By a Staff Photographer

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska and Joe Hunt

Blond California Youngster Has Interesting Partners in Both the Mixed Doubles and National Men's Doubles. He Is Paired in the Mixed Tournament With the Polish Girl and Plays With Johnny Van Ryn in the Men's Doubles

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Thaxton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Thirteen men and 15 women foreign lawn tennis players, from England, France, Germany, Poland, Chile, Japan and Canada, furnish a problem for the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and the members of the special committees of the West Side Tennis Club, in charge of the assignments of courts for the combined national lawn tennis singles championships at Forest Hills next week, that is exercising their ingenuity to the utmost.

Naturally, there is tremendous interest in the newcomers, especially in the stars who have never been here before, and have not participated in previous championships. Such players as Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, Henner Henkel, Anita Lizana, Charles E. Hare, Marieluis Horn, Jacqueline Horner, Clarence M. Jones and Murray D. Deloford have never been seen in action in singles on this side of the Atlantic, and while Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Jiro Yamagishi, Fumyture Nakano, Hideo Nishimura, the Japanese Davis Cup team, and the members of the British Wightman Cup team have been competing here in other events this summer, all of them are newcomers to our championships, except Kay Stammers, Freda James and Evelyn Dearman.

Really the only men with whom we are thoroughly familiar are the French pair, Yvon Petra and Jacques Brugnon, and the Canadians, M. Laird Watt, Robert Murray and Ross Wilson, while the three British girls, and Sylvia Jung Henrotin, sum up the former competitors among the fair sex.

Limited Play

Now, to accommodate this big group, and yet not neglect our own stars, is the problem which confronts the planners of the championships. According to the layout at Forest Hills, it is only possible to have two courts in use inside the Stadium, though in singles play, the center court may lie fallow for the earlier rounds, and be resorted to only when the finals come along. This limits the play inside the stadium to four or possibly five matches a day, if three of them are women's singles, as all the men's singles are best of five sets, requiring two hours or more to play.

There is also a court just outside the Stadium, with a grandstand, which has been considerably enlarged this season, to which possibly three matches, on the same terms, may be assigned. At the clubhouse, where the championships used to be held before the building of the Stadium, are another pair of courts, which may be observed by spectators seated on the club house piazza. This allows for a limit of 12 matches a day. The others have to be observed from standing positions, in the alleys which divide the other groups of courts.

Last year, with a much smaller group of foreigners, the men's singles list of those fully entitled to participate in the championship was held down to 90 men and 64 women. With the addition, it is difficult to figure how these can be reduced, without omitting many who should have at least an opportunity to participate. There are also veterans singles to be figured on, which ran to 64 also last year. These will naturally gravitate to the less important courts, but still will occupy space to the exclusion of the other matches.

Some May Be Held Over

So it is inevitable that with close to 60 players of international fame scattered through the draw in the early rounds, some will have to be held over from day to day, in the earlier rounds, or relegated to obscure corners. Thus the selection of the figures to be assigned to the more prominent courts is a matter of difficult study. In the later rounds, when the fields are reduced to eight in each group, it will be easy to decide, but at the start, with the leaders far apart, just who will be best in the stadium, grandstand court or at the clubhouse, is giving the officials many difficult decisions.

Directly after the formal draw on Monday, at the headquarters of the National Association at the Hotel Vanderbilt, at noon, this will be the order of business, and may be lightened somewhat by the chances of the draw, as players just below the seeded line, yet of sufficient prominence to warrant a promise of real high-class play, are found to be drawn against the stars. These matches become naturals for the selected courts, yet the problem still arises as to where Budge, Riggs, Von Cramm, Jedrzejowska, Marble or Jacobs had better be placed, to mention only a few of the contenders.

Seven Rounds for Men

So it seems probable that the officials will have to give some of the leaders a day off now and then, though this must be done sparingly, as the men's singles will require seven rounds in nine days, and the ladies six. In the event of bad weather, the Sundays can be resorted to, though, this will not be done except in case of need, so that the problem of concluding the tourney on time is not acute, but still it is a problem, and only second to the more acute affair of assigning courts.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nine boats from four nations are listed in the most important contest ever staged for the American Gold Cup motor boat championship, which will be held on the Detroit River on Labor Day afternoon. During the 33 previous years of this event, for 12-litre inboard racers, has been limited to American and Canadian boats, but this year the terms have been relaxed a bit, so that boats from across the Atlantic can compete, though the trophy must remain here, in the custody of some American or Canadian organization, with the foreigners listed as representing it.

Foreign Boats

The Detroit Yacht Club, present holder of the trophy, as the result of the victory of Impahi, owned by

Lott Sees Great Match In Budge vs. Von Cramm

American Must Again Reach European Form to Win

By George M. Lott Jr.
Five Time United States Doubles Champion

Facing red-haired J. Donald Budge on one side of the net, grimly determined, is Baron Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, blond German. That is the picture so many tennis fans now visualize and hope to realize at Forest Hills next month in the final for the United States Lawn Tennis singles championship.

After the five-set struggle these two had in the Inter-zone Davis Cup tennis final at Wimbledon, this picture may truly be looked forward to as the grand finale of men's amateur tennis for 1937. Both players are concentrating on the present doubles, but, like the tennis fans, they cannot evade the possibility of another dramatic meeting at Forest Hills.

Walter L. Pate, captain of the victorious Davis Cup team, says that their Inter-zone match was the greatest of all time from a standpoint of drama and sheer brilliance of play. The American deserved to win, but was fortunate. With the score at two-sets all and trailing 1-4, Budge gathered his forces for one of the greatest rallies in Davis Cup history. Passing the net at this point, he wispered to Pate: "Don't worry Cap,' I won't let the team down," and then went on to win. That sort of courage is almost impossible to beat.

Amazing Average

That match was remarkable in analysis because of the number of placements both players made. In tennis statistics, if a player makes one third as many placements as errors, he is good. In this struggle Budge made two placements for every error and the Baron was slightly under this amazing average. Such a recapitulation is almost unbelievable—yet figures are facts. With such a match in prospect it is no wonder that the tennis world awaits another meeting.

It is unfortunate that a fine player such as von Cramm happens along at the time of Budge, I know, recalling my big chance in 1931 when I reached the national singles final and found Ellsworth Vines ready to march into world prominence. Von Cramm is far and away ahead of the present amateur field—excepting Budge, of course. After the London match he made the statement that it was the finest tennis he had ever played. The knowledge that his best could not down Budge plays an important part next month. This same situation existed between Bill Tilden and

By a Staff Photographer

George M. Lott Jr.

Henri Cochet. Regardless of how well Tilden played, he could not defeat the Frenchman.

On the other hand, Budge shows a decided mental let-down from his European play. He has accomplished his fondest hope—that of winning the Davis Cup. He is acknowledged as the best amateur in the world today. Will he reach the heights of Wimbledon again? It is not safe to say now and one cannot tell in watching his play here at Longwood. Of course, the crowd will be partisan toward the American, but sympathetic toward the "under-dog," von Cramm.

One must remember that the German is playing in a strange country, on new courts, with different balls and a foreign gallery. I do believe, however, that von Cramm is going to win a large portion of the Forest Hills patrons over to his side. His lovable personality on the court will do it. He is one of the finest of sportsmen as evidenced two years ago in the match against Van Ryn and Allison when he touched the net unbeknown to anyone and called a point against himself which definitely turned the tide in favor of the Americans. Had he "overlooked" his technical "fault" it would have meant match point for his own side. Without the slightest hesitation he informed the umpire and the Americans rallied to pull out the match.

There isn't an American player, including Budge, who would not be delighted to see von Cramm win our national championship.

Monday Lott will discuss the amateur and professional tennis situation.

Dan MacFayden Ready to Pitch; Cards Tomorrow

By Edwin Bamfil
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In a surprise announcement yesterday, Manager Bill McKechnie of the Bees made it known that Deputy Danny MacFayden will probably pitch one of tomorrow's games in the Cardinal doubleheader at the Hive. Dan will try a few today, as his mates play off their twin bill with the Chicago Cubs, and if his recent injury does not interfere, he will go against the Cardinals in their final appearance here. Jim Turner, who blanked the Pirates the last time out, is also ready to pitch. The Bees should give the Red Birds an interesting afternoon.

The return of MacFayden is a pleasant, although entirely unexpected, occurrence. When Danny met with his mishap, it was understood that he would be unavailable for at least three weeks and possibly for the remainder of the National League season.

Has Four Straight

If the Bees are still entertaining hopes of crashing the first division, MacFayden should be an important factor in their future. After a slow beginning, Dan's 1937 campaign has become almost as brilliant as that of 1936. He cannot possibly equal those 17 victories of last year, but he has helped lift the Boston club up at least one notch in the senior league standing.

Before running into his recent difficulty, MacFayden had won four straight games, two from the Dodgers and one each from the Giants and Cardinals. At the moment he owns 10 victories and 13 defeats, but promises to pass the .500 percentage ranks before the curtain has rolled down next month.

The postponement of yesterday's Bee-Cub games forces a doubleheader between the two clubs when the locals travel West next month. The Bees open their western invasion in Chicago on Tuesday, Sept. 14, and probably will play off yesterday's scheduled contest then. If today's bargain bill had been rained out, it would have meant six games in three days in the Windy City.

Vince Di Maggio's spectacles have arrived, and he will give them a test today.

Manager Bill McKechnie said yesterday: "If Di Maggio's batting improves by this experiment, he will rival brother Joe's popularity. Vince has been of tremendous value to the Bees this season defensively. He has won several games with his throwing arm and circus catches in center field. The pitchers sure appreciate his fielding skill. And I believe that with assistance from those glasses he will be a much improved hitter."

Better Batter

Vince, even before he tried the spectacles, was a much better batter than he was early in the season. His tendency to chase bad balls at the plate has almost entirely disappeared. His strikeouts are fewer.

Manager Charley Grimm was not disappointed by yesterday's postponement. It increased the Cubs' pennant chances by giving them one more game at Wrigley Field, a park in which they are particularly hard to beat. Grimm points out that 22 of their remaining 39 contests are scheduled at home.

Monday is an open date in the Hub, the game originally scheduled for that day being moved up to manufacture tomorrow's doubleheader. The Cincinnati Reds move in on the Bees Tuesday for three straight contests.

Diamond dust . . . The Cubs held their two-game lead at the head of the National League parade yesterday when the Giants split a doubleheader with the Pirates at the Polo Grounds . . . The Cardinals, minus ace Dizzy Dean, lost two to the Phillies . . . Freddy Frankhouse, former Brave, entered the Hall of Fame by blanking the Reds without a hit or run in an abbreviated engagement at Brooklyn . . . For 7 2-3 innings the veteran held off the Reds, until rain interfered . . . Frankhouse is the second pitcher this season to attain such heights, Bill Dietrich of the White Sox being the other.

The Red Sox advanced to within a game of third place in the American League yesterday by beating the Tigers, 8 to 5 . . . Jack Wilson, who is developing into one of the league's star boxmen, held the Bengals to one hit after the first inning . . . Rudy York's seventh home run in seven days drove in three Detroit runs in that first . . . Manager Joe Cronin and Eric McNair of the Sox each hit a homer with a man on . . . It was Wilson's fourteenth victory.

Rumors Mention Change of Plan For J Skippers

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 28 (AP)—With Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger apparently unbeatable, interest switched today from a five-race series opening at noon between five America's cup sloops, to yacht club rumors their skippers might race tomorrow in small 14-footers.

Race details were nebulous, but race goers buzzed with the talk that the five had been asked to drop the wheels of their costly half-million dollar J-sloops for the ropes of tiny sailboats generally used here by children, and known in sailboat circles as "brutal beasts."

The race, if it is held, would fill a Sunday gap while the big cup boats wait to resume their series on Monday.

Spectators Favored

The first race today found the five rivals ready to stage one of their best competitions, from the spectator point of view. Most of the course was within sight of land, contrary to conditions at Newport, R. I., where the start is nine miles off shore.

Last of the big sloops to arrive was T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour I, the British airplane manufacturer's unsuccessful cup challender in 1934. Fog-bound off Cape Cod, she arrived last night, hours after Chandler Hovey's Rainbow and Gerard Lambert's Yankee came in on a tow rope, and nearly 24 hours after Vanderbilt's Ranger and Sopwith's Endeavour II, towed by their owners' motor yachts.

Ranger's supremacy—she had won 24 and lost only two races this season—left principal interest centered in second place.

The big Vanderbilt sloop's two defeats came on July 28, during an Eastern Yacht Club cruise and on Aug. 17 during a New York Yacht Club cruise. Capt. George Monsell, her professional sailing master, insisits, however, she "never was beaten by the boat she was sailing against."

Juniors Through

By that he meant that two sloops form natural antagonists in each race, and that while Ranger was engaged in battle with such a rival, a third sloop slipped in to victory.

Ranger came in third July 28, behind Endeavour I and Yankee. On Aug. 17 she came home second, behind Yankee, after fighting Endeavour II most of the way. Endeavour II came home fifth and last.

Conclusion of the national junior sailing championships, in which the Pequot Yacht Club from Long Island Sound gained the Sears Cup, cleared the harbor for the big boats.

The final point score in the junior races: Pequoit, 44½; Richmond County Yacht Club, Staten Island, N. Y., 36¾; Spring Lake, Mich., 34¼; Vineyard Haven, Mass., 34; Squantum, Mass., 32¼; Westhampton, N. Y., 29¼; Swampscott, Mass., 20; Watch Hill, R. I., 19.

HOME RUN LEADERS

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Gehrig, Yankees	1
Crosetti, Yankees	1
York, Tigers	1
Walker, Tigers	1
Cronin, Red Sox	1
McNair, Red Sox	1
Averill, Indians	1
Ott, Giants	1
Handley, Pirates	1
Mize, Cardinals	1

The Leaders

Di Maggio, Yankees	37
Foxx, Red Sox	31
Gehrig Yankees	29
Greenberg Tigers	28
Medwick, Cardinals	27
York, Tigers	27

League Totals

American	636
National	502
Total	1138

Unknown Gunner New Champion Of Grand American

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 28 (AP)—F. G. Carroll, hardware merchant of Brecksville, Ohio, emerged from the greatest scoring rally in trap-shooting history yesterday with the 38th annual grand American handicap championship, smashing 100 straight targets from the 19-yard line.

On his heels, with 99 of 100, were 11 gunners, a lone miss keeping each from the Hall of Fame, despite the fact that their scores would have been good enough to win 31 of the previous 37 "grands."

Don Shelton, Marseilles, Ill., high school youth, won the shootoff of the 99 scores, breaking 25 in a row to take second place. It was his first trip to the tourney.

A. B. Springer of Metropolis, Ill., was third; Herb Bush of Eaton, Ill., who finished second a year ago, was fourth, and Ray Falcon of Evanston, Ill., finished fifth.

Trapshooting tradition remained unbroken through Carroll's victory, an "unknown from nowhere" generally being the victor in the sport's No. 1 classic. For the fourth straight year a shooter making his first trip to the tourney walked off with the prize, but Carroll probably is the greatest rookie of them all.

Never before had he broken more than 93 of 100 targets, and he had never taken part in a trapshooting championship tournament of any kind.

The victory was worth about $3000 to Carroll, $2400 in cash and the remainder in medals and trophies. The new champion is six feet four inches tall, and weighs 215 pounds.

"When I hit that first target, I knew I was in for a swell day," Carroll said. "I came down here with the definite idea of winning enough to pay for my vacation. I did it."

Ten former champions were among a field of 940, but all fell short of their goal of becoming the first person to take the title twice.

Mrs. Lela Hall of Strasburg, Mo., winner of the women's North American clay target title the last three years, led the feminine contingent with 98 of 100, the finest score ever turned in by a woman shooter in the grand, and a mark good enough to have won at least 20 of the prevous tourneys. Three years ago she finished third in the big shoot, turning in a score of 97 from the 19-yard line. She shot yesterday from 21 yards.

C. T. Stevens of Zanesville, Ohio, broke 98 of 100 from 23 yards to capture the professional championship.

Red Sox Take Option on Two

HAZLETON, Penna., Aug. 28 (AP)—Edward Kirschner, president of the Hazleton team of the New York-Pennsylvania League, announced yesterday that the Boston Red Sox have taken options on Pitcher Tommy Robertshaw and Outfielder Cecil Trent.

Southern California Host To Pacific Coast Regatta

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AVALON, Calif.—Southern California yachting associations are playing host at the 1937 Pacific Coast Championship Regatta to be held at the Santa Catalina Island Isthmus from Sept. 4 through Sept. 12, with the eighth annual Commodores' Cruise sponsored by the Catalina Island Yacht Club.

First time to be held at this yachting center, the regatta is expected to draw more than 1000 boats from ports as far north as Vancouver, B. C., and as for south as Ensenada, Mex.

James Flood's yawl Dorade from San Francisco is one of the leading entries. Flood has already made several cruises here this summer in the famous racer which won the recent Honolulu race and which holds cups for trans-Atlantic races.

Dorade is a sister yawl to the William Steward Santana which is also an entry in the strong competition here.

The commodores' cruise, inaugurated by Staff Commodore Norman Pabst, has come to be known as probably the most outstanding yachting event in southern California waters, and combined this year with the regatta will take in an entire week of racing, entertainment, and social activities at what has become known as the "yacht-men's paradise"—the isthmus. Cut off from "land-lubbers," the unique isthmus harbor is to be the scene of almost private activity among the sail and power boat enthusiasts.

Following is the week's program:

Saturday, Sept. 4—45-ft. Sailing Association race to Isthmus from L. A. Y. C. starting line. Power Cruiser race from Long Beach to Isthmus for Bobrick Trophy. Star sloop race from Long Beach and Santa Monica to Isthmus. 2 p. m.—First Small Boat Division race; 9 p. m.—Dancing at Casino.

Sunday, Sept. 5, 10:30 a. m.—Second Small Boat Division race. 10:30 a. m.—Baseball game: Sailing men vs. Power Boat men. 2:00 p. m.—Third Small Boat Division race. 3:00 p. m.—Six Meter race for P. K. Wrigley Trophy. 4:00 p. m.—Swimming races for girls and boys under 15 years of age. 9:00 p. m.—Dancing at Casino.

Monday, Sept. 6, 10:30 a. m.—Fourth Small Boat Division race. 10:30 a. m.—Rowboat tug-of-war, Sailing men vs. Powerboat men. 2:00 p. m.—Fifth (final) Small Boat Division race. 4:00 p. m.—Swimming races, men and women. 8:00 p. m.—Pirate-South Sea Island Parade. 9:00 p. m.—Dancing at Casino.

Tuesday, Sept. 7—10 a. m.—Mast climbing contest. 1 p. m.—First race of series for Star, Six Meter, Eight Meter, R, Pacific Class, Pacific Inter-Club, California 32, Universal Rule Classes and Past Performance Handicap. 9 p. m.—Dancing at Casino.

Wednesday, Sept. 8—1 p. m.—Second race for Star, Six Meter, Eight Meter, R, Pacific Class, Pacific Inter Club, California 32, Universal Rule Classes and Past Performance Handicap. 9 p. m.—Dancing at Casino.

Thursday, Sept. 9: 10:00 a. m.—Handicap outboard skiff race. (Only motors carried aboard as regular equipment can be used). 1 p. m.—Third race for Star, Six Meter, Eight Meter, R, Pacific Class, Pacific Inter-Club, California 32, Universal Rule classes and Past Performance Handicap. 4 p. m.—Finish of Power Cruiser race around Santa Catalina Island. 9 p. m.—Dancing at Casino.

Friday, Sept. 10—10:00 a. m.—Rowing Skiff race. 11:30 a. m.—Sailing race for Yachts, rating M and N and over, to Point Firmen and return. 1:00 p. m.—Fourth race for Star, Six Meter, Eight Meter, R, Pacific Class, Pacific Inter-Club, California 32. 9:00 p. m.—Dancing at Casino.

Saturday Sept. 11, 1 p. m.—Fifth (final) race for Star, Six Meter, Eight Meter, Pacific Class, Pacific Inter-Club, California 32. Winner of the last Six meter race will be awarded the Endymion Six Meter Perpetual Trophy and winner of last Star race will be awarded the Santa Barbara Star Trophy. 1:00 p. m.—Universal Arbitrary Handicap race. 7:30 p. m.—Presentation Dinner Dance. Attendance limited to 250 people. Seating reservations made at Isthmus. Tables to fit party while they last.

Sunday, Sept. 12—Aloha.

Committees

Members of the Regatta Advisory Committee are: Norman A. Pabst, chairman; James W. Jump, Milton Hesselberger, Wesley D. Smith, L. N. Slater, Claire M. Neuner, Dr. Carl R. Bishop, Ellis Wing Taylor, D. R. O. Hatswell, Frank M. Davenport, Charles R. Ramsey.

General Chairman of Regatta: Staff-Commodore Wm. C. Warmington; Assistant to Chairman, Norman A. Pabst Jr.

Reception Committee: Commodore E. W. Murphy; Staff-Commodore Charles R. Ramsey, Wm. C. Warmington, Milton Hesselberger, Norman A. Pabst, Douglas R. Radford, G. Benton Wilson, Charles Wagner, Carl R. Johnson, Richard Schayer and Del G. Taylor

Sailboat Racing Committee: D. R. O. Hatswell, Chairman.

Small Boat Division: Frank M. Davenport, Chairman.

Past Performance Handicap Series: E. E. Manning, chairman.

Power Boat Division: C. King Brugman, Chairman.

Communications Committee: Ben S. McGlashan, Chairman.

Entertainment Committee: Wesley D. Smith, Chairman.

Sports Events: Dr. Carl R. Bishop, Chairman.

Service Committee: Arthur R. Sanger, Chairman.

Member clubs of the Southern California Yachting Association—Alamitos Bay Yacht Club, Balboa Yacht Club, Cabrille Beach Yacht Club, California Yacht Club, Channel Corinthian Yacht Club, Coronado Yacht Club, HI-N-DRI Yacht Club, Long Beach Yacht Club, Los Angeles Yacht Club, *Mission Bay Yacht Club, Newport Harbor Yacht Club, San Diego Yacht Club, Santa Barbara Yacht Club, *Santa Monica Sailing Club and Santa Monica Yacht Club. (*Application received.)

Waner Gains On Joe Medwick In League Batting

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—While Ducky Medwick remained in a batting slump, the pitching fraternity had a new worry this week in the sudden clouting bombardment currently being turned loose by Charley Gehringer.

Medwick, although retaining the National League batting lead with a .393 mark, continued in his biggest slump of the year and fell off seven points more during the seven-day span ended with yesterday's games. He batted less than .250 for the week, getting only 10 hits in 43 chances, and found his loop lead cut to a mere nine points over Paul Waner of the Pirates, with .384.

Gehringer, on the other hand, began to look like the one American League leader who is going to make it stick. Junior loop pace-setters have come and gone all season, but Gehringer, suddenly hitting his stride, not only retained the pace during the seven-day span, but by hitting 14-for-33 for the week and boosting his mark eight points to .386, he increased his edge to 18 points over second place. The current runner-up was Lou Gehrig, with .368.

Heaviest hitting of the week, however, was done by Ernie Lombardi, the Reds' catcher, who collected eight hits in nine chances to boost his mark 20 points to .371, good for fourth place in the National League. Season records of the first 10 in each league:

National League

Player, Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	Pct.
Medwick, St. Louis	116	478	95	184	.393
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	115	483	78	178	.384
Hartnett, Chicago	79	250	31	93	.372
Lombardi, Cincinnati	83	261	33	93	.371
Mize, St. Louis	110	424	75	153	.361
Whitney, Philadelphia	109	388	48	138	.348
Herman, Chicago	98	413	79	143	.346
Demaree, Chicago	115	462	83	157	.340
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	89	329	56	112	.340
Manush, Brooklyn	108	400	50	134	.335

American League

Gehringer, Detroit	105	402	106	156	.386
Gehrig, New York	116	472	108	180	.368
Travis, Washington	91	344	51	118	.363
Di Maggio, New York	110	481	119	169	.369
Greenberg, Detroit	116	447	111	167	.361
Walker, Detroit	112	470	88	166	.349
Bonura, Chicago	104	412	78	141	.342
Radcliff, Chicago	109	443	84	151	.341
Bell, St. Louis	115	478	64	162	.339
Vosmik, St. Louis	108	442	64	147	.332
Stone, Washington	109	430	61	143	.333

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Lou Gehrig, Yankees—Hit homer, double and single, and scored winning run to whip Browns, 4 to 3.

Fred Frankhouse, Dodgers—Pitched no-hit, no-run, 5-to-0 win over Reds in game cut to 7 2-3 innings by rain.

Billy Sullivan, Indians—Drove in two runs with double and two singles in 5-to-3 win over Athletics.

Claude Passeau and Earle Browne, Phillies—Former fanned five, allowed eight hits in 4-to-1 opener victory over Cardinals; Browne hit two singles, driving in two runs, in 6-to-3 nightcap triumph.

Jack Wilson, Red Sox—Beat Tigers, 8 to 5, with five hits.

Dutch Brandt, Mace Brown and Al Todd, Pirates, and Al Smith, Giants—Brandt and Brown combined in four-hit, 1-to-0 opener win, with Todd singling winning run across; Smith stopped Bucs, 5 to 2, with five hits in nightcap.

Pete Appleton, Senators—Blanked White Sox, 5 to 0, with three hits.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Giants defeated Pirates in 14 innings to retain three-game lead in National League. Dorothy Poynton Hill announced intention of turning pro swimmer as main body of Olympic athletes returned.

Three Years Ago

I. A. A. F. voted down Finland's move to restore Paavo Nurmi's amateur status. Yankee forced out of America's Cup trials.

Five Years Ago

Last inning rally enabled Cubs to defeat Giants, 5-4, and extend winning streak to 10 games.

Horace E. Dodge, at Lake George last year, will have one of the foreign built boats, the French representative, Rafale VI, owned and driven by Maurice Vasseur, in addition to the defending champion, Impshi, another Dodge boat, Delphine IX, and Notre Dame II, owned by Herbert Mendelson. The other two foreign boats, Alagi and Aradam, owned by Count Theodore Rossi, di Montalera of Italy, are sponsored by the Oakland (Calif.) Club. Rossi will pilot Alagi, while Guido Cattaneo, another famous Italian pilot, will be at the helm of the other.

Canada will be represented, for the first time since 1924, by Miss Canada II, owned by E. A. Wilson of Ingersoll, Ont., representing the Canadian National Exposition of Toronto, and driven by his son, Harold S. Wilson.

Other American contenders are Hotsy Totsy II, owned by Victor Kliesrath of the South Bend (Ind.) Yacht Club, and El Lagarto, three times winner, owned and driven by George Reis of Lake George.

All of these boats have established records for high sustained speed close to 90 miles per hour, and the three 30-mile heats, with the averages determining the final winner, are likely to bring out even greater records. Alagi has actually exceeded 90 miles, and several of the others, reconstructed especially for the race, are reported capable of the same speed.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Joe Di Maggio dropped out of baseball's Bix Six in batting again today, going hitless to leave third place in the American League in undisputed possession of Cecil Travis of the Senators, who hit one-for-four for a season average of .362. Lou Gehrig, Di Maggio's Yankee teammate, picked up four points in second place with three-for-three for a .368 mark. Ducky Medwick of the Cards, setting the big-league pace, snapped out of his slump with four-for-seven and a .393 mark.

Standings of the leaders (first three in each league):

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Medwick, Card's.		116	468	95	184	.393
Gehringer, Tigers		105	402	106	156	.386
P. Waner, Pirates		115	483	78	178	.384
Hartnett, Cubs		79	250	31	93	.372
Gehrig, Yankees		116	432	108	159	.368
Travis, Senators		91	354	51	128	.362

Alumni Is Not Held at Fault For Subsidizing

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28 (AP)—Colleges—not the alumni—are responsible for the subsidization of football players, in the opinion of Ralph C. Hutchison, president of Washington and Jefferson College.

The head of Pitt's one-time traditional rival on the gridiron told a national convention of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity yesterday that the Panther's Rose Bowl team would disband within three months if the players were not paid. He added:

"People throughout the country think alumni subsidize football, but persons close to the sport know they have very little to do with the high salaries paid to players. It is the educational institutions who are to blame for this disgusting situation."

It was Dr. Hutchison who deemphasized football at Washington and Jefferson College in Washington, Penna., once the home of national championship teams.

"We're having more fun now and our enrollment has increased," he asserts.

James Hagan, athletic director at the University of Pittsburgh, declined to comment on Dr. Hutchison's reference to the Pitt team.

Marion Miley In Western Finals

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28 (AP)—Marion Miley of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, advanced into the finals of the thirty-fifth annual women's western golf tournament at the Town and Country Club course yesterday with impressive victories over Marian McDougall of Portland, Ore., and Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis.

Miss Miley shot even par golf for 13 holes to score a convincing 6-and-5 victory over Miss McDougall, Pacific Northwest champion. Miss Jameson, trans-Mississippi titlist, eliminated Miss Barrett, Minnesota state champion, 4 and 3, being 1 under par for 15 holes.

The 36-hole finals will be played today starting at 9:30 a. m.

After shooting a 39, two over par on the first nine holes, Miss Miley did an abrupt about face on the final four holes to regain her form of the past few days when she was consistently under regulation figures.

Miss McDougall, who needed 42 strokes going out to be two down, missed several opportunities through inability to sink much-needed putts. Miss Miley had several bad shots over the nine-hole route, but managed to come up with good recoveries.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	70	45	.609
New York	67	46	.593
St. Louis	63	52	.548
Pittsburgh	62	53	.539
Boston	55	60	.478
Philadelphia	48	67	.417
Cincinnati	45	65	.409
Brooklyn	45	67	.402

Results Aug. 27

Pittsburgh 1, New York 0.
New York 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 3.
Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 0 (7 innings).
Chicago at Boston, rain.

American Chess Now Set for Final Play

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—The American Chess Federation's annual championship swung into its master's division final today, with 11 of the country's finest players ready to duel for highest honors.

Nine players stood qualified for the final test, to open its initial round this afternoon. Two others, one each in sections one and two, were to be determined through play of adjourned matches.

I. A. Horowitz of New York, federation champion who did not compete here, will play in the masters, a place having been held open for him. Others qualified on their performances through seven rounds of preliminary play were George N. Treysman, Charles Jaffe, D. S. Polland and S. S. Ochen, all of New York; Donald MacMurray and Hermann Hahlbohm of Chicago, E. W. Marchand of St. Louis, and Harold Morton of Providence, R. I.

Series Tied Up

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28 (AP)—Omaha's American Legion junior team, champions of the West, did everything wrong in the second game of the national semi-finals here yesterday, enabling New Orleans to even the series in a 29-to-5 slaughter.

Antiques / Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

These two interior views show the richness and variety of the furnishings of the mid-1700's which are assembled in the newly opened Museum Nissim de Camondo on Rue Monceau, Paris. These are the result of a long period of collecting the finest examples of French art by Count Moise de Camondo. . . . At the left is shown a portion of one of the larger rooms, with its tapestries and rugs from the Aubusson looms. The cabinet work shows the best tastes of the 1750's as well as a few examples of the Louis XVI style, such as the table at the extreme left and the smaller one in the foreground. . . . At the right is shown the large bedchamber with gray woodwork from a house in Bordeaux. Against the left wall is a commode of extraordinary beauty made in 1775 by the master cabinet maker Cramer. It is decorated with elaborate inlay and embellished with ormolu. The white marble fireplace, large mirrors, and finely detailed cornice are other features of interest, while the little writing desk of rosewood, in the center of the picture is reckoned as one of the great treasures

A New Parisian Museum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

An important addition to the museums of Paris, in which choicest examples of the decorative arts of the 1700's may be seen, has recently been opened to the public. This is known as the Museum de Nissim Camondo and has been presented by Count Moise de Camondo, who had for many years been assembling these treasures, in 1911-14 erecting a building specially designed to house them. This establishment and its wealth of supreme examples of the period mentioned has been donated in memory of his son, whose name it bears, and who fell in the Great War.

The Count engaged Sergent, architect of many beautiful homes in Paris, to design the house. Inspired by the Petit-Trianon at Versailles, Sergent gave the building such simple proportions and dignity of line as to form in itself an art treasure. Each room was made to accommodate precisely the dimensions of the old wainscoting, rugs and tapestries in the collection.

From the windows at the back there are views over the garden to the lovely Parc Monceau. The front, enclosed by a gravel paved courtyard, is much like that of other city houses, the wings and walls cutting it off from street view. It is not very large, having some 10 rooms, but it is spacious, with wide galleries and an impressive staircase.

No special emphasis has been made on any particular branch of art in the collection. Paneled walls, rugs, tapestries, screens, furniture, paintings, bronzes, porcelain and silver, represent many phases of decorative and fine art. If to modern taste these seem crowded, it is due more to the richness and profusion of ornament which characterized the period than to the number of pieces exhibited. Still, nearly 800 items are listed in the catalogue.

On the first floor is the main reception room, grand salon, round salon, dining-room, a special room containing glass cases for porcelain and china, and a small reception-room. On the second floor is a salon, library, two bed chambers and two ante-chambers. On entering the Grand Bureau on the first floor, one is struck by a sense of harmony even before one has had time to admire the furniture. The Louis XVI carved wainscoting forms the background for six great Aubusson tapestries portraying the Fables of Fontaine and taken from paintings by Oudry.

Outstanding among the pieces of furniture are two commodes of marked simplicity, by the master cabinet-maker Leleu, found by M. de Camondo, in the hands of different owners. A more elaborate pair of commodes stands in the Grand Salon, which also contains one of the great treasures in the collection, a lady's small rosewood writing desk, with Sevres porcelain plaques, by the cabinet-maker Carlin. The Grand Salon has a background of white and gold wainscoting, and the delicacy of color and line which forms the keynote of the room.

The round salon is conspicuous for the series of panels depicting pastoral scenes by J.-B. Huet, blending well with the garden view. In the dining-room, which has cool, green wainscoting, the central attraction is the table covered with a Beauvais tapestry of rose design and set with fine old silverware. Adjoining this is a small room in which is displayed the Sevres porcelain. Finally, on the first floor there is the "petit bureau," containing a number of works of art. Besides Hubert Robert's charming "Porte Saint-Denis" and "Porte Saint-Martin," there is a set of eight sketches painted by Oudry for the famous Louis XV hunting scenes which were made in tapestry. Twenty of the rarest pieces of Savonnerie tapestry are to be found in the house, forming a series dating from the time of Louis XIV to the beginning of the 1800's.

Examples of gold and silver work are not so numerous, but are of an exceptional quality, such as the silver-gilt candlesticks of 1762 by Germain for Mme. de Pompadour, pieces of the celebrated table service made in 1770 by Roettiers for Catherine of Russia, and a soup tureen dated 1782, by J. Auguste.

The house contains a unique collection of chased bronze pieces, porcelain, both European and Oriental, and numerous decorative objects of various kinds. It resembles none of the numerous museums in Paris, and, as M. de Camondo said in his formal statement of presentation, it should be a valuable stimulus in the education of both artists and artisans.

Built during the years 1911-1914, this fine residence of Count Moise de Camondo has been presented by him with its eighteenth-century art collection as a Museum of Decorative Art

Rayon Novelties

The increasing use of spun rayon and rayon yarn, promises to produce textiles which are of especial interest to homemakers who want interesting, soft, drapery fabrics. In England, Italy, France, as well as the United States, rayon thread is combined with cotton and linen, or used alone, in the creation of new types of fabrics.

England has already produced a number of textiles combining other yarns with the rayon, which is used on the surface for its soft luster. Some of these have been made into bedspreads, upholstery and drapery fabrics.

Architects Look at Your House

IX

By W. R. Greeley

Messrs. Stubbins and Peter, advocates of modern design in home architecture, completed the statement of their views in the eighth article of this series, printed last Saturday on this page. Opposing opinions are to follow, and today appears the first of two articles by W. R. Greeley of Kilham, Hopkins and Greeley, Boston architects. He will give his reasons for favoring traditional styles in house design.

The architect sees your house, and he sees something more. Behind and around your house are other houses; and they form, willy nilly, a part of the picture. This picture fixes the sales value of your house more completely than does the size and style of that house itself.

The most prevalent situation in American village streets is a jumble of unrelated houses, mutually depressing as far as neighborhood values go. Look down the street, baffled homeseekers, and you will feel dis-harmony, even cacophony, where you seek harmony and serenity.

Rugged individualism and the desire to outdo our neighbors, have made such discord. This is in spite of a tradition for order and beauty which was plainly set before us and which we have blindly ignored.

Those old puritans who felt that they must destroy everything that was beautiful, forgot that architecture was a kind of beauty. So, all unwitting, they made it the outlet for a taste that was bred in them and demanded expression. The results, although Puritan in their restraint, are matchless in feeling.

Where Harmony Prevails

Who can look along the ancient streets of Litchfield or Old Deerfield, or Fitswilliam, or Wiscasset or Newburyport, or Salem, or a hundred other quaint villages, and not be charmed with the simplicity, the dignity and the orderliness of these neighborhoods? All the houses are related in scale. Most of them are cognate in style. Color is limited to white woodwork or red brick. The intervals between the houses are ample. Here is a setting that enhances the value of every house that is a part of it! This excellence was not accidental. It arose out of an innate taste.

The individual house today is close to its neighbors and these other houses cannot be disassociated from it. They make or mar its value. All this is a major consideration which makes discussions of individual styles, unique features of plan, and functional design seem secondary.

Scatter along your street the finest examples of architecture, the Parthenon, the Coliseum, Rheims Cathedral, the Doge's Palace, and so on. You will have a shockingly restless and disorderly result.

Place a few thatched cottages there instead, no one of which is in itself a masterpiece, and you have created a charming ensemble. The truth of this is brought forcibly to our eye when we see an ancient house "preserved" by the historical society of some town or city. Standing amid modern and often crowded surroundings. The charm has fled.

In Salem we try to admire the Derby House, a fine example of colonial brick architecture. We miss something. It is the ample grounds, the gardens, and the broad front lawn extending down to the private wharf where a clipper ship lies proudly discharging her spicy cargo. All that is gone, and only the house is saved.

How different the impression at the Governor Christopher Gore house in Waltham, where the outbuildings, drives, and the whole estate with its great lawns stretching down to the river have been preserved and are being restored with the mansion.

I thought the sparrow's note from heaven,
Singing at dawn on the elder bough;
I brought him home, in his nest, at even;
He sings the song, but it cheers not now,
For I did not bring home the river and sky:—
He sang to my ear,—they sang to my eye.

Group Effect Important

So, indulgent readers, when you hear the discussions about dormers and classicism, quaint chimney pots and functionism, make clear to yourself that this is all detail, and cannot be valued except as incidental to a larger whole. A single Colonial house may be beautiful. A million Colonial houses must be tedious.

A dozen Colonial houses, rightly related to each other, disposed around a little town common, or along an elm-arched street—such a group of houses will be rarely attractive, but is not easy to attain. It may be found ready-made, and you may congratulate yourself upon your good fortune, and buy the unoccupied lot for your own home.

If you cannot find a neighborhood already developed to your taste, the only other way to get it is to create it. This calls for ability and perseverance, with a little planning. If you have that ability and perseverance and can plan, there are few ways in which your effort will return you greater dividends. Your house will be one element in a neighborhood which instead of a jumble, may be, in exceptional cases, a well blended group of congenial house-units.

If a unit in a jumble, it will matter little what you build. If one of a blended group, the key will be set, you will know what to build, and you will be among the most fortunate of homeowners. For your house, whether it turns out to be a distinguished example of architecture or not, will be a pleasing note in a general harmony. There will be nothing to regret.

All this is to say that functionalism in the architecture of your house is not by any means your first concern. In the next installment you shall judge its true place.

Home Lighting May Be Excessive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Complete adaptability to every domestic need for artificial light, has been achieved through the multitude of devices now available for the use of electricity. By the touch of a button, hidden sources may throw a flood of soft light over an entire interior, while in another room the same motion may illuminate only small areas—perhaps but one corner—leaving the rest of the space in dull shadow.

Between these extremes one may choose any desired stage of quantity or of quality of lighting. Wherever one cares for it, it may be at command, at bedsides, by library cases, within closets, at both sides of dressing tables.

In hardly any other detail of present day comfort is found such a contrast to the conveniences possible for the homes of a century ago. Then, and for the long stretch of centuries that came before a container for oil or grease went with every light, and the light was from a flame above the container. What limitation these conditions imposed are apparent as soon as one imagines replacing electric lights with the best of those—or even with gas, which lacks the oil supply.

With all this freedom of choice for location of outlets and with the low cost of current, there goes the possibility of over-lighting to such a degree that a home may be as bright as a shop window or other display room. Clearly, this is something to be avoided, for one of the chief desires which a habitation gratifies is the sense of seclusion and security that it imparts.

Common to people of even the most cultured nations, this desire is doubtless atavistic, a hang-over from those early days of the race when a man and his family felt safe no where else than in their own cave. Or less far in the past, when only in his thick walled castle did the householder rest with easy mind. No longer actuated by fear, even now we like a restaurant's booths rather than its mid-floor tables, and the small room of a home rather than a large one, if we are alone.

When our rooms are lighted throughout even more at night than by day, privacy and intimacy seem lost and much of the pleasure that should go with half-dissipated darkness is missed. A variety of occasions are to be provided for as evenings come around and social relations are maintained. Some gatherings call for the pervasive and indirect lighting that casts no shadows and leaves no part of a room indistinct. Then if a party fills the place, may every one see and appear with equal clearness, at games or conversation or entertainment.

But such evenings are in a way public affairs, even though only near friends make the company. Then there is likely to be activity of some sort, and movement rather than sitting.

The glare of strong lights, leaving no part of a room in shadow, may be the outcome of following the advice of too enthusiastic sellers of fixtures. An example of how this may work out appears in an advertisement now at hand. Here one end of a medium-sized room has two floor lamps, a desk lamp, and three wall brackets each carrying a pair of bulbs. This is carrying lighting to excess, for it leaves the eye with no dim and restful sections to rest on.

Certainly each easy chair, writing desk and library seat or game table should be within reach of suitable illumination from lamps of either floor or table type. But to go to the extremes which are recommended by some distributors of lamps and bulbs is to deprive one's home of some of its most valued attractions.

C. G. B.

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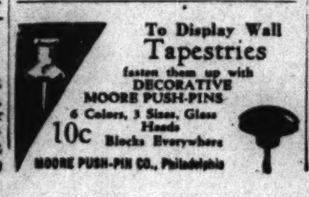

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,500,000
Previous day 2,500,000
1937 sal. to date 243,810,670
1936 sal. to date 208,800,713

Rails and Steels Rise Moderately; Market Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—A number of the long brow-beaten rails came to the fore in today's stock market and encouraged quiet buying in some steels, oils, coppers and specialties.

Dealings were apathetic throughout and there was an assortment of losers at the finish. Transfers totaled 254,300 shares.

Up fractions to a point or more at the best were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Steel Foundries, Sears Roebuck, General Motors, American Metal, Seaboard Oil, Tidewater Oil, American Chain, Union Carbide, Borg Warner, Crown Zellerbach, General Electric, du Pont, Westinghouse Air Brake, Mid-Continent Petroleum and American Water Works. Some of these gave ground before the close.

At a standstill or lower were Pathe Film, Loew's, Commercial Investment Trust, Westinghouse, Wheeling Steel, Republic Steel, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Rubber, North American, Chrysler, Public Service of N. J. and National Lead.

Less Tension

While there was a little less tension over far eastern affairs, most business and industrial items furnished no particular food for speculative optimism. In line with other narrowing gains over last year, it was noted the Home Loan Bank Board's index of residential building declined in July to 22 per cent of the 1926 average from 27 per cent in June.

Attention was drawn to figures of the American Institute of Steel Construction disclosing July shipments of structural steel totaled 144,560 tons against 155,124 tons in the same 1936 month, with bookings amounting to 160,970 tons compared with 199,057 tons a year ago.

Bond Market Steady

Changes were small in today's bond market. Government bonds sailed along evenly, with quotations 4-32s higher to 1-32 lower.

Industrials moved in no set course. Slightly higher were Loew's 3½s, National Dairy 3¾s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s and Remington Rand 4¼s. Fractionally lower were Alleghany 5s of '50, stamped, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and Pacific Telephone & Telegraph 3¾s.

Among rail bonds, gainers included Pennsylvania 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and St. Paul 5s. Easing were Santa Fe 4s, Great Northern 4s and Northern Pacific 4s.

Japanese 6½s dipped among the foreigns. Off a fraction, also, were Canadian 4s, but Peru 6s rose slightly.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Curb stocks jiggled around today with no definite trend, and with plus and minus signs liberally sprinkled throughout the list.

Greatest demand was for utilities, which as a group moved fractionally higher. Up slightly were Arkansas Natural Gas "A", American Superpower, Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share and United Gas & Electric.

Detroit Steel Products slumped as much as 3¼ points at one time.

Metals tilted downward, with Consolidated Coppermines and New Jersey Zinc under yesterday.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
TimeMoney	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	⅝@¾
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	⅝@¾
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	⅝@¾
4 months	½@⅝	½@⅝	⅝@¾
5-6 months	⅝@¾	⅝@¾	⅝@¾

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅞	⅞	⅞
Short bills	⅞	⅞	⅞
Bar silver	19 1d	19 1d	19 ⅛d
Bar gold	139s 11d	139s 8d	138s 3d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	1½	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	3
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5
Bombay	2	Tokyo	2.92
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.96⅛	$4.97⅝	$4.8397
Cables	4.96⅝	4.97⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0374	.0374	.1
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—frac	.2295	.2296	‡
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4020	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5512	.5516	‡
Sweden—krona	.2561	.2567	.4537
Norway—krone	.2496	.2501	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2218	.2202	.4537
Spain—peseta			.1967
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1897	.1897	.2363
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0221	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1883	.1880	.1930
Port'gal—escuda	.0453	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslav—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0206
	South American		
Argentina—peso	.3010	.3018	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0045	.0045	.3025
Chile—peso	.0400	.0400	.3060
Peru—sol	.2800	.2800	.4740
Urfuguay—peso	.58001	.58001	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2899	.2906	.8440
India—rupee	.3758	.4750	.6180
Java—florin	.5537	.5537	.8004
Hong Kong—dol	.3116	.3125	*
Shanghai—dol	.3015**	.3025**	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5350	.5350	.9412
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.0002	1.00	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.3440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. **Nominal.

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | **Sales in 100s** | **High** | **Low** | **Last** | **Net Ch'ge**

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	3	48½	48½	48½	Aug27
85	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	79½	79½	79½	Aug27
23¾	13	Adams Exp (.30g)	21	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
39¾	25½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	35¾	35½	35¾	Aug26
30	20	Addressograph (1.40)	1	31	31	31	+ ½
4½	2	Advance Rumely	3	3	3	3	Aug27
80¼	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	3	67	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Air-Way El Ap	2	3½	3½	3½	Aug27
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	3	11½	11½	11½	
8¾	8¾	Alleghany	9	9¾	9¾	9¾	
50½	30	Alleg pf xw	1	30	30	30	Aug27
39¾	29¼	Alleg pf 600 ww	3	30	29¾	30	+ ¾
50	35	Alleg pf 640 ww	1	30½	29½	29½	Aug27
32½	20	Alleg pr pf	9	30	30	30	Aug26
45¾	30½	Alleg Tel (1.20g)	8	33½	33	33	Aug27
27¾	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	Aug27
268½	218	Allied Ch & Dye (8)	1	227½	227½	227½	+2½
17½	15½	Allied Kid (1a)	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug27
23½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	7	22½	22	22	Aug27
21¾	15	Allied Stores (.30a)	4	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
85	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	78	78	78	Aug16
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	8	64¾	64½	64½	+ ½
39¾	21½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	24	24	24	Aug26
8¾	4½	Amal Leather	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
82½	34½	Amal Leather pf (2)	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	Aug23
114¾	80	Amerada (3)	4	91	90½	90¾	Aug27
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (6¼g)	1	93	93	93	
41¾	20¼	Am Bank Note (¾g)	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
80¾	67½	Am Brake Sh (1½g)	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	— ¼
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	7	108¾	102½	102½	Aug27
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	158½	158½	158½	Aug27
71	43½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	2	44	44	44	+ ⅛
104½	73	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	74	74	74	+1
33¾	28	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	19	33	31¾	31¾	+ ⅜
150	116	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug26
113	88	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100½	100½	100½	Aug25
23¾	13¾	Am Colortype	3	14½	14¼	14¼	Aug27
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alcohol	8	23	23¾	23¾	Aug27
33¾	25	Am Crystl Sug (2¾g)	4	25½	25½	25½	— ½
13½	8¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
17	10½	Am European	9	12½	12½	13½	Aug25
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
58½	37	Am & For P 86 pf	9	40	40	40	Aug26
68¾	45	Am & For P 97 pf	1	47	47	47	Aug27
38½	18½	Am & For P 3 pf	3	20¼	18¾	20¼	Aug27
31	14¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	Aug27
11¼	8½	Am Hide & Leather	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
55¾	36¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	5	43	43	43	Aug23
52¾	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	43½	43½	43½	Aug27
4¾	2½	Am Ice	2	3½	3½	3½	
27¾	17½	Am Ice pf (1½g)	3	24	23½	23½	— ¾
17¾	13¼	Am International	5	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
58½	37	Am Locomotive	16	47	44½	44½	Aug27
135	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	1	109½	109½	109½	Aug27
29¾	18¾	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
13¾	7¾	Am M&Met (.60)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug27
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	5	51½	51	51	+1
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	118¾	119¾	119¾	Aug23
16½	7	Am Power & Light	12	9½	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
87½	49½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	7	57½	57½	57½	
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	49½	49½	49½	Aug27
29½	18¾	Am Rad & St S (.60)	7	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
45¼	31¾	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	7	36½	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
101¾	97¾	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
36	26¾	Am Safety Raz (1g)	2	27	27	27	— ¼
29	22¾	Am Seating (¼g)	3	26	25½	26	
108¾	79¾	Am Smelt & R (2¾g)	7	87¾	87¼	87½	
184	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	140	140	140	—2½
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	56¼	56	56	Aug27
73¼	48½	Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	6	49½	49	49	+ ½
26½	15¼	Am Stores (1¼g)	5	15¾	15	15¾	
56¾	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	44	44	44	
143¾	124½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	125	125	125	—1
25½	21¼	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	167	166½	167	+ ¾
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	2	76¾	76	76¾	
99½	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	2	78½	77¾	78½	+1¾
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	138½	137	138½	Aug27
20¼	11¾	Am Type Founders	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	2	17¾	17½	17½	+ ¾
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	92	92	92	—1
14¾	7¾	Am Woolen	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¾
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	5	65	65	65	Aug27
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	60	60	60	Aug27
69½	47¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	48	55¾	54½	54¾	— ⅜
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	Aug20
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
37½	18	Andes Copper	2	26½	25	25	Aug20
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	7	7	7	Aug27
46	39¾	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Aug27
111	106	Armour Del pf (5)	5	109¼	109	109	
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.85g)	13	11⅝	11⅝	11½	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	4	91	90¼	90¾	Aug26
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	2	103¾	103	103	Aug26
70½	54¾	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	10	60	59½	59¾	+ ¼
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	2	13	13	13	Aug27
17¾	8¾	Artloom	2	9	9	9	+ ¼
24¾	15¾	Assd Dry Goods	7	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Aug24
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug27
57½	49¾	Associates Invest (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	Aug18
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	2	72¾	72½	72½	
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	1	93	93	93	Aug27
55½	44½	Atl Coast Line	4	46	45	45	— ¾
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	18	18	18	Aug18
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅜
37	26⅞	Atl Refining (1)	4	27½	27	27	
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	108	108	108	Aug27
18½	14⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
52⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	Aug27
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	3	76½	73½	73½	Aug27
18¼	10¼	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
9½	5⅝	Austin Nichols	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Aug26
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	20	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	8	5½	5	5½	
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Aug27
23¾	20⅝	Baldwin Loco ct wi	3	21	20¾	20¾	
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	1	93	93	93	Aug23
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	Aug19
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	27	24½	23⅞	24½	+1
47¾	27¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	29	29	29	+ ⅝
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Aug19
43⅜	27½	Barber Co (¼g)	3	28	28	28	— ⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Aug27
35¼	23	Barnsdall (1)	9	23	22½	23	
20¼	13½	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	3	14½	13⅞	13⅞	Aug27
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	24	23½	23½	Aug27
105¾	101	Beech Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114⅜	105	Beech-Nut P (6a)	1	112	112	112	Aug25
18¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	6	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
88½	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88½	88½	88½	Aug 4
30½	18¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	18	19¼	18¾	18⅞	Aug27
23¾	20⅜	Benef In Ln (1.33⅓g)	6	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	Aug27
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	57	57	57	Aug27
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	24	93½	92½	92½	— ⅜
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	Aug27
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	115	115	115	—3½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	61½	60¾	61½	Aug25
38	24	Black & Decker (1a)	4	27	26¾	26¾	Aug27
29½	21¾	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	8	23	22	23	+1¼
49¾	27½	Boeing Airplane	10	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
48½	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	3	45	44½	45	Aug27
25	23	Bond Stores (1.60)	6	24¾	23¾	24	Aug27
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	4	23¼	23	23¼	
50⅝	38½	Borg-Warner (2)	7	48¼	47½	47½	+ ¼
15¾	8	Boston & Maine	1	8	8	8	Aug27
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	2	2	2	Aug24
35¾	26½	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	32½	32	32	+ ½
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	6	17½	17	17½	+ ½
59½	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	2	42½	42½	42½	— ½
53½	41¾	Briggs & St (2¾g)	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	Aug27
47	37¾	Bristol-Myers .2.40a)	5	38½	38½	38½	Aug27
8	3¾	Bklyn & Queens T	2	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	3	19½	19	19	
102¾	58	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	58½	58	58	Aug27
52¾	36¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	2	38¾	38¼	38¼	Aug27
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	4	43½	43½	43½	Aug27
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	9	17¾	17¼	17¼	Aug26
35¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	15	17⅞	16½	17	Aug27
14¾	7½	Budd Mfg	9	9¼	9	9	
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	8	8	8	
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	1	31	31	31	—1
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	54½	54½	54½	
18¾	15¼	Burlington Mills (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Aug27
35¾	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	3	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
11¾	4½	Bush Terminal	3	5	5	5	Aug27
39	15	Bush Term 7% deb	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug23
18¼	12⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	1	15	15	15	
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	31½	31	31	Aug27
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	6	6	6	
33¾	17½	Byers Co	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
34¾	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	27½	27½	27½	Aug27
		—C—					
48¼	34	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	34	34	34	Aug27
52	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	52	52	52	Aug27
6½	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
37¾	24	Campbell Wy (1)	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	Aug27
38¼	22½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	7	23	22⅝	23⅛	Aug27
17½	11¼	Canadian Pacific	11	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	44	44	44	Aug27
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	4	14	13½	13½	Aug26
35¾	30	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Aug27
9½	6½	Carriers & G (.10g)	1	6½	6½	6½	
191¾	138	Case (J I)	11	167	164½	165	Aug27
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (2)	4	95½	95	95	Aug27
108½	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104	104	104	Aug26
41¼	28¾	Celanese (1¼g)	2	35¾	35¼	35¾	— ¼
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Aug27
48¼	36½	Celotex (.80g)	2	38	37	37	Aug27
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	31	31	31	Aug27
19¼	12	Cent Ely	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	1	30¼	29½	29½	+ ⅝
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	13½	13½	13⅜	Aug24
14¼	8½	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	9½	9½	9½	Aug14
96⅝	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	2	68½	68¼	68½	— ⅛
23¾	11½	Certain-teed	2	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & P (2)	9	53¾	50¾	53¾	+2¾
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	17½	17½	17½	Aug20
68¾	47¾	Ches & Ohio (2.60a)	8	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91½	91½	91¼	Aug26
80½	65½	Ches Corp (2)	3	66	65½	65½	Aug26
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	2	2½	2⅝	2½	— ¼
13½	6¼	Chi & E Ill pf	2	6¾	6¼	6¼	Aug27
6¾	3	Chi & N W	2	3½	3½	3½	— ½
19½	9¼	Chi & N W pf	1	11	11	11	Aug24
4	2	Chi Gt West	1	2	2	2	Aug27
18¼	8¾	Chi Gt West pf	4	9¾	9¼	9¾	Aug27
32	21	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
3¼	1¾	Chi M St P & P	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug27
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P rt	1	3¼	3½	3½	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	2	22	22	22	
44¾	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	7	45	44½	44¾	+1¼
3¾	2	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
6¾	3½	C R I & P 6% pf	4	4¾	4½	4½	Aug27

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | **Sales in 100s** | **High** | **Low** | **Last** | **Net Ch'ge**

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10½	4½	C R I & P 7% pf	10	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ¼
27¼	13	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	13	13	13	
22½	16⅝	Chick Cot Oil	4	16	17⅝	16	+ ⅝
15½	9½	Childs Co	4	9¾	9½	9⅝	
138¾	94	Chrysler (7g)	25	105½	107¾	106	— ⅝
21¾	17½	City Ice & F (2)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	Aug27
12⅝	6¾	City Stores	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Aug27
48	23¼	Clark Equip't (1.20g)	15	43½	40	40	Aug27
48½	30	Clev Graph Br (1g)	1	44	44	44	+1
30½	23¼	Cleve Peabody (1)	3	28	28	28	+ ¼
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	152	152	152	— ½
88	56½	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
25¾	17¾	Colgate-Palm (¼)	4	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug27
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (4g)	6	48	47¾	48	Aug27
61¾	31	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	34	34	34	Aug26
32	27⅝	Columb B S A (1.50g)	2	29½	29	29	Aug27
31½	27	Columb B S B (1.50g)	¹1	27¾	27	27	Aug26
20¾	10	Colum Gas (.30g)	18	11¾	11¾	11⅝	— ⅛
108	80	Colum Gas&El pf A (6)	2	96	96	96	+ ½
39½	28¼	Colum Pict vtc (1c)	4	37¼	36½	36½	Aug27
46½	38½	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	41	41	41	Aug20
135¾	111	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	117½	117½	117½	Aug26
69¾	56¾	Comi Credit (4a)	2	63½	63	63¼	+ ¼
114	100	Comi Credit pf (4½)	1	104	104	104	Aug27
80¾	69¾	Comi Invest Tr (4)	7	80¾	80	80	— ¼
130	103⅞	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	105	105	105	Aug24
21¾	13	Comi Solv (.80)	12	13¾	13¾	13¾	
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	20	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
75¾	46	Comwith & So pf (3)	5	54	53	54	
19½	11½	Conde Nast	1	13½	13½	13½	Aug24
45½	34	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	10	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
19¼	12¾	Congress Cigar	1	15	15	15	Aug17
33¾	19¾

Business and Industry

Building Contracts in 7 Months Top 1936 by 18 Percent

Commerce and Finance

Cotton Carryover Next Season Seen Near Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The total domestic cotton supply this season promises to exceed 20,000,000 bales as compared with less than 18,000,000 bales last season, this as a result of a bumper cotton crop, and despite the smaller carryover with which the present season began, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

This means that, even if the distribution of American cotton is as large this season as last, the carryover next year will be in the vicinity of 7,000,000 bales as compared with the 4,498,000 bales carried over into the present season.

Carryover Next Year

As a matter of fact, the carryover next year will probably be in excess of 7,000,000 bales since the outlook is for a curtailment in the distribution of cotton with the Government maintaining prices at an arbitrary level by loaning money to the cotton growers. No increase in exports over last year can be expected since more competition from foreign-producing countries is in prospect. It is quite possible that exports will be under last season's volume.

Domestic consumption will almost certainly be smaller than during the past season as a natural reaction to two years of expansion which carried consumption to an extraordinarily high rate.

In view of these prospects, it is conceivable that the carryover of cotton next year might approach the record high figures of 9,678,000 bales at the end of the 1932-33 season. It is the Government's intention at the present time to seek to solve this problem by inducing the cotton growers to curtail production next year. This will provide a further stimulus to foreign-producing countries to continue to expand their output which will eventually lead to the United States losing its entire cotton export market.

Crop in South

The South is thus threatened with the ultimate necessity of keeping its cotton crop curtailed within the limits of domestic requirements. Many people will thus lose their chief means of support and they will be in need of relief from the Government while they are becoming readjusted to the new conditions. Thus, when the Government is finished with spending money for the purpose of supporting the cotton market, it will have to begin to aid the victims of a permanently curtailed demand for American cotton resulting from the maintenance of artificially high prices.

The cotton situation thus promises to be an important factor in preventing the balancing of the Federal budget. It therefore promises to contribute to further inflation and to an ultimate economic collapse more drastic than the one now in store for the nation as the result of the inflation which has already occurred.

Western Canada Business Seen As Best Since in 1928

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Business conditions in western Canada are better than they have been since 1928, despite the wheat crop failure in some sections of the prairies. Some industries are already ahead of that peak year in volume of business, according to S. J. Hungerford, chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways, who is also president of the Trans-Canada Airlines, following an extensive inspection of the western lines of the National system.

"Business and industrial leaders all reported an increasing volume of trade and excellent prospects for the future. The lumbering, newsprint and mining industries are in the best shape I have ever found them," said Mr. Hungerford.

While the total volume of the wheat crop would be small in comparison with previous years, Mr. Hungerford added that he believed wheat would move promptly. He also said that conditions prevailing as to ocean freight rates and tonnage available would likely send a larger proportion of the prairie wheat to the head of the lakes. The fruit crop in the Okanagan Valley is remarkably good and will result in increased business for the transportation companies, declares Mr. Hungerford.

During his journey through western Canada, Mr. Hungerford inspected a number of the landing fields that will be used by the Trans-Canada Airlines. Excellent progress is being made in the completion and equipment of the chain of landing fields through western Canada.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Cuts Deficit $122,160 in Year

Net income of the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates for the year ended July 31, 1937, amounted to $3,091,381, an increase of $342,442 from the $2,748,939 reported for the preceding 12 months' period. After provision for preferred dividends, and for state taxes on dividends, a deficit of $385,166 is shown for the 1936-37 period, constituting a decrease of more than $122,160 from the deficit reported for the previous 12 months.

Twelve months' earnings reports of the Associates have shown steady monthly reductions in the deficit after provision for dividends since the report covering 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1937. The deficit for the year ended July 31 is more than $44,538 below that for the 12 months to June 30.

For the 12 months ended July 31, 1937, compared with the same period for 1936, coal sales tonnage showed an increase of 13 per cent, coal transportation increased 10 per cent, coke sales tonnage and gas sales by the public utility subsidiaries showed no change.

Lloyd's Again Jumps Rates on Insurance

By the Associated Press

London

Lloyd's underwriters have again boosted insurance rates on freight shipments to Far Eastern waters and through the Mediterranean.

Because of the Chinese-Japanese undeclared war, present rates on shipments to Hong Kong were increased one eighth of 1 per cent; to ports south of Shanghai, one half per cent; to Japan, one eighth per cent.

Rates through the Straits of Gibraltar or other waters near Spain were stepped up from one fourth of 1 per cent to 3 per cent on regular liners. Increases were ordered for other classes of shipping.

Further Decline In Prices of Food Seen as Probable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Since March, food prices have tended downward, declares Alexander Hamilton Institute. The food price index, on the basis of 1923-25 as 100, declined from 92.5 in March to 89.5 in June of this year. A further decline in food prices is in prospect since the price-depressing effect of larger crops is not likely to be offset by any further extension of the inflationary movement in the immediate future, continues the Institute's review.

This indicates a halt in the upward trend of wage rates since there is a close correlation between the trend of food prices and the trend of the factory workers' earnings. A drop in food prices will tend to be accompanied by a decline in the worker's earnings, especially since earnings rose above the level of food prices in the recent advance.

In fact, earnings have already shown some decline with the index dropping from a peak of 102.8 in May to 101.6 in June.

For the time being, the reduction in earnings will be a matter of shortening working time rather than of cutting wage rates. If the decline in food prices is extensive, however, manufacturers will eventually resort to wage-cutting.

This latter is the preferable policy since it makes possible a reduction in the prices of manufactured goods and the consequent maintenance of the worker's purchasing power despite lower earnings.

When the worker's earnings are curtailed as the result of a reduction in the number of hours worked, the worker's purchasing power is lowered since, under such conditions, prices cannot be reduced, concludes the Institute.

Chemical Industry Earnings 6 Months At All-Time Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Profits of corporations in the chemical industry during the first half of 1937 are ruling at an all-time peak as a rule, according to Standard Statistics Company, which goes one to say:

"Net for the second quarter, despite the fact that the period is not the best of the year from a seasonal standpoint, also established a new high. Excluding the General Motors contribution to du Pont's earnings, chemical profits for the first half of the year were 31 per cent above the like period last year, in contrast to a gain of 29.5 per cent for all industrials. Considering that the chemical trade had a markedly higher base than most other industries, the fact that earnings continued to score a greater percentage increase than industrials generally is impressive.

"Third quarter earnings may show to somewhat less favorable advantages. Total chemical sales during the summer have been smaller than in the spring, because of the slackening in general business activity. But the uptrend should be resumed by the latter part of September, and there is a good possibility that another new high will be set in the final quarter.

"Full year earnings should be from 20 per cent to 25 per cent ahead of 1936 and more than 40 per cent above 1929."

Air Reduction Co. Sales at High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The seasonal autumn upturn in general business has begun to be reflected in Air Reduction's sales of industrial gases, oxygen and acetylene for welding and cutting. The company's business so far during the third quarter has continued at a high level, so that with a good September in prospect it is probable that earnings in the current period will be in the neighborhood of the 90 cents a share reported for the June quarter.

Earnings for the six months ended June 30 were $4,240,437, or $1.67 a share for the 2,542,601 shares of capital stock, with a probable net of around $2.50 to $2.60 a share for the nine months indicated.

The industrial gas business this year made new high records, volume running at least 33 per cent above 1936. Air Reduction earned $3,332,476, or $1.31 a share, in the first half of 1936 and $7,064,553, or $2.79 a share, in the full year.

Manchuria Cotton Crop Expected to Show Big Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Agriculture Department reports the acreage devoted to cotton in Manchuria this year will be about 220,000 acres, a 10 per cent increase over last year's acreage.

Economists say that with favorable climatic conditions the new crop may reach 80,000 to 90,000 bales (478 pounds net), compared with 67,000 bales produced last year.

July Residential Building Up 12 P.C. Over July of 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—All types of construction in 27 eastern states in July totaled $321,613,000, slightly more than 9 per cent greater than July, 1936. For the first seven months of 1937, contracts awarded were 18 per cent above the corresponding period of last year. July residential contracts rose 12.6 per cent over the some month of 1936, to $81,046,000, and for the first seven months of this year, residential building is 47 per cent ahead of the comparable period of 1936, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Still Single-House Shortage

The sharp advance in building costs is held to be a primary factor in the lower rate of gain in construction contracts. However, recent reports from various cities indicate a definite leveling off of such costs.

And the slower pace of growth in building activity promises to be of short duration, in view of the marked shortage in residences and rising rents. The Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill, passed just as Congress closed, represents considerable progress along low-rent housing, and slum clearance lines, thus providing a wider base for the expansion of building activity, it is believed. The legislation calls for the issuance of $500,000,000 in federal loans to public housing groups over a three-year period for slum clearance projects.

Costs and Rising Rents

Building costs, according to an analysis by Alexander Hamilton Institute, at the beginning of August were 16.8 per cent higher than a year ago and 59.6 per cent higher than at the low for the depression in June, 1932. Although, as already said, the rise in costs has retarded building expansion, it has not yet halted the movement because of the stimulating influence of rising rents. The rent index (1926=100) rose to a new recovery peak of 86.0 in July from 85.5 in June, 77.1 in July last year and 61.8 at the depression's low in January, 1934.

In view of the fact that building costs have advanced to a much higher level than rents, it is likely that a halt in the upward movement of rents would result in a rather sharp curtailment of building, pending a downward readjustment of costs.

A further rise in rents is not warranted from the standpoint of commodity prices. Rents usually lag a year behind commodity prices. The annual index of commodity prices (1929=100) was 84.8 last year. The rent index in July of this year, on the basis of 1929 as 100, was 94.7 or 11.7 per cent above the proper level as indicated by the 1936 commodity price index. In fact, rents have already more than discounted the 1937 price level. The price index for the first six months of the present year was 91.4, or 3.5 per cent below the July rent index, concludes the Institute.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of Aug. 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.2 per cent during the week ended Aug. 21, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline more than offset the increase of last week and placed the all-commodity index at 87.3 per cent of the 1926 average, the low point reached since early in July. The all-commodity index is 0.2 per cent below the level of a month ago. It is 7.1 per cent above that of a year ago.

The farm products, textile products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities groups declined during the week. Foods advanced fractionally, and hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Wholesale prices of raw materials fell 0.2 per cent, largely because of weakening prices for agricultural commodities.

Commodity Groups	Aug. 21 1937	Aug. 14 1937	Aug. 22 1936	Aug. 24 1935
All commodities	87.3	87.5	81.5	80.8
Farm products	87.1	87.5	84.6	80.7
Foods	86.8	86.5	82.8	86.1
Hides & les prods	108.6	108.6	94.3	90.2
Textile products	76.6	76.9	70.4	70.7
Fuel & lig mat'ls	78.9	78.9	77.0	75.4
Metals&m'lprods	95.5	95.5	86.3	86.6
Bldg materials	96.4	96.7	86.9	85.1
Chem & drugs	81.7	82.0	79.5	79.3
Housef hing goods	92.7	92.7	82.6	81.7
Miscellaneous	77.2	77.4	71.6	67.2
Raw materials	85.0	85.2	81.8	1*
Semimfd. articles	86.6	86.5	75.6	1*
Finished prods	88.9	89.1	82.5	1*
All com other than farm products	87.3	87.5	80..8	80.7
All com other than fm prods & fds	85.9	86.0	79.7	78.1

*—Not computed.

Northern States Power Revenues Show Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Northern States Power Company of Minnesota and subsidiaries report gross operating revenues for the 12 months ended June 30 of $30,735,198, compared with $29,382,891 for the year ended June 30, 1936. Net operating revenue and other income before appropriation for retirement reserve and after taxes amounted to $13,334,093 for the 12 months ended June 30 1937 compared with $12,872,540 for the previous 12 months.

Net income after deductions for interest charges, amortization of debt discount and expense and other income deductions, amounted to $6,017,012 compared with $4,787,002 for the corresponding periods indicated.

Northern States Power Company (Minnesota) is a unit in the Standard Gas and Electric Company system.

Domestic Oil Burner Sales

NEW YORK—Sales of domestic oil burners for the first six months of this year increased 26 per cent over the like period of 1936. A total of 85,071 units was shipped from factories against 67,373 for the previous record-breaking period of 1936.

Possible That Rail Earnings For 1937 May Not Exceed 1936

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Preliminary returns for July operations, as reported by the Class I railroads, indicates that for the country as a whole July net operating income of the roads will be below July, 1936. Complete figures will not be available until next month. The first 25 roads to report showed net operating income of $28,100,000, 13.8 per cent below their return of July, 1936 of $32,621,000.

Outlook for rail earnings for the rest of 1937 appears cloudy and it is at least possible that for the full year 1937 the net income of the Class 1 roads will not be any better than for 1936. In any case the sharp improvement registered in 1936 over the previous year will not be repeated.

This may account for the fact that rail shares have been in a downtrend since March, and are not only near their 1937 lows but are just a shade under the level of a year ago. The Dow-Jones index of railroad shares, published by the Wall Street Journal, is currently around 52, against a March 17 high of about 64½, and a low for August, 1936, of 51.84. By contrast, the Dow-Jones index of industrial shares, now around 180, is well above the last August low of 161.

Fiscal Results

Fiscal results of the Class 1 roads (grossing over $1,000,000 for the year) in 1936, against which 1937 results are being guessed, showed a remarkable improvement, reflecting the recovery in rail earnings which began in earnest in the summer of 1935 and now appears to have come to at least a temporary end.

(millions of dollars)	1936	1935	Increase 1936-1935
Gross Revenues	$4053	$3452	+17.4%
Net Railwy Oper Income	667	500	+33 %
Net Income	170	8	+2100%

For the first half of this year, net operating income of $297,000,000 showed an increase of 25 per cent over the same period of 1936 If the same rate of increase is projected through the year, the "net operating" for 1937 would be about $833,000,000, and since fixed charges remain about constant, virtually the entire increase of $166,000,000 would be carried over to "net income" after all charges.

The earnings improvement in the first half has been achieved in spite of the loss, last year-end, of the so-called "emergency surcharges" on heavier commodities, granted the roads during the depression, which yielded about $10,000,000 per month.

However, several developments indicate that this gain cannot be held for the rest of the year.

In the first place, the margin of increase in carloadings this year over last has been narrowing in recent weeks. While during the first quarter carloadings were 15:1 per cent in excess of the same period of 1936, and second-quarter carloadings showed a similar excess of 13.2 per cent, the margin has recently narrowed and is now running hardly over 5 per cent. While the heavy industries and building are holding up very well, they are not showing the same expansive tendency as they were last year. The Regional Shippers' Advisory Board estimates that carloadings for the third quarter will be 7.6 per cent over last year's third quarter, and while these estimates have been generally overconservative in the last two years, it is still unsafe to arbitrarily take them as underestimates. The one favorable factor in the carloadings picture is the bumper crop of wheat, corn and cotton. However, the movement of wheat to market already this year has been nearly phenomenal without sufficing to prevent the margin of total carloadings this year over last from shrinking.

Rail Earnings

Another unfavorable factor which has appeared this summer is the apparent inability of the roads to carry even their shrinking excess of gross revenues over into net operating income. During June, for the first time in nearly two years, the roads reported net operating income (after adjustments for pension charges) slightly below the same month of the previous year.

The figures for the first six months show the deterioration in rail earnings.

	1937 (000,000)	1936 (000,000)	Percentage Increase 1937-1936
First four months—			
Gross revenues	$1,383	$1,221	+13.3
Net op. income	194	126	+54.0
May—			
Gross revenue	353	321	+ 9.9
Net op. income	44	42	+ 4.5
June—			
Gross revenue	351	331	+ 6.1
Net op. income*	59	60	—

*This figure does not give a fair picture because several roads made adjustments for pension refunds. Without these nonrecurring adjustments, the 1937 June figures would probably be just a shade under June 1936.

This failure to carry over increased gross into net operating income is in considerable part due to larger maintenance charges by the railroads, although a small part is due to larger costs of conducting transportation. The maintenance item, despite rigid Interstate Commerce Commission control, has considerable elasticity, and since recovery began students of rail finance have looked for larger maintenance charges as the roads began to make up for maintenance skimping during the depression. Until recently it has not been conspicuous, except in the case of roads in bankruptcy or receivership which have been plowing money back into the property through the maintenance account preliminary to reorganization. Increased maintenance charges were reported in June, however, from such financially solid roads as the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Baltimore & Ohio.

Padding Maintenance

It is, of course, by no means certain that the roads will continue padding maintenance. One explanation is that they have been thereby artificially shrinking their net operating income in order to have a better case to present to organized rail labor leaders in the wage negotiations this summer. The explanation is not convincing but it is plausible.

The last and most conspicuous unfavorable factor in the roads' earnings outlook is of course the wage situation. An increase of 6½ per cent has been granted to the organized "non-operating" employees, estimated to cost the roads at the rate of $60,000,000 a year. This went into effect on Aug. 1, and so will nick the roads' net operating income for the year by about $40,000,000. Wage negotiations are now pending with the five "operating brotherhoods"—enginemen, firemen, conductors, trainmen, and switchmen. If these get the same percentage increase the cost will run around $30,000,000 per annum, which would mean about $20,000,000 for 1937 if it went into effect on Sept. 1.

Against this total added expense of an estimated $60,000,000 must be figured the prospect of freight rate increases, arising out of a petition first begun by the roads about the time the emergency surcharges were expiring last winter. If granted in full it would produce about an estimated $100,000,000 a year. But the prospect is uncertain, and in any case it could not go into effect until the peak of traffic was over, i. e. near the end of October. Thus at the very most optimistic hope, it would not produce more than $20,000,000 for the 1937 full year earnings statement.

Earnings Declining

With earnings beginning to fall below the level of last year, just as the heaviest operating season approaches, and with wage increases made or in prospect which will take $60,000,000 out of earnings, there is at least a possibility that railroad earnings for the full year will be no better than 1936.

This would, however, by no means indicate that a peak had been reached in railroad earnings for the recovery. Net results by years since the bottom of the depression have shown no steady increase. They have been as follows:

	Net railway Operating income	Net income
1932	$326,000,000 def.	$139,000,000
1933	474,000,000 def.	8,000,000
1934	463,000,000 def.	16,000,000
1935	500,000,000	7,500,000
1936	667,000,000	170,000,000
1937	?	?

Soviet Geologists Say Coal and Oil Supply Abundant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet geologists advance the reassuring theory that the world's resources of coal and oil are nowhere near exhaustion, and that an abundant supply of natural fuel is assured until the time when progressing natural science will discover new sources of power. New methods of exploration and extraction, it is contended, have opened up rich sources of natural fuel not hitherto available.

In the last 12 years, according to Prof. I. M. Gubkin, the "revealed world reserves of petroleum have increased by 3,551.7 million tons, despite the fact that 1800 million tons were produced during this period. The world reserves of coal, according to Prof. M. Prigarovsky, have risen from 7,200,000 million tons in 1913 to about 8,000,000 million tons today, despite continuous production meanwhile.

Russia Reserves Factor

The intensive exploration of Soviet Russia's coal and petroleum resources has played a major part in adding to present world estimates. Soviet geologists today estimate their country's coal reserves at 7,234,000 million tons, as compared with Russian estimates in 1913 of 230,000 million tons. Present estimates rank Russia second in world coal reserves, exceeded only by the United States reserves of 2,795,000 million tons. In 1913, Russia was ranked fifth, after the United States, Canada, China and Germany.

Professor Gubkin estimates present Soviet petroleum reserves at 882.7 million tons, which would place Russia also in second place to the United States. He points out, however, that these estimates include only reserves already being worked, or already surveyed and outlined, or deposits disclosed by the sinking of several wells. Much greater reserves, estimated at an additional 2994 million tons, are "assumed on the grounds of evidence of the geological structure of the field and locality in which they are situated." Professor Gubkin is convinced that Soviet reserves may be greater than those in any other country.

Petroleum in "Infancy"

"The science of petroleum, as an independent branch of economic geology, is actually in its infancy," declared Professor Gubkin. "With its future development, our knowledge of the conditions of the genesis and accumulation of petroleum within the earth's crust will gradually increase. That is why we believe that talk about world reserves of petroleum being exhausted in the near future are of no practical importance, and apparently will not be so for a long time to come, until the progress of natural sciences provides mankind with the widest possibilities of utilizing as power sources other kinds of natural wealth, and works out new varieties of synthetic products which can completely replace petroleum and its numerous derivatives."

According to Soviet statistics, 45 separate oil-fields are now being operated industrially in the Soviet Union, 80 fields are being prospected by deep drilling, more than 160 fields have been surveyed, and about 650 oil-bearing structures are in the stage of being prepared for the organization of deep-drilling industrial prospecting. This work, like all other economic activity in Russia, is done by the state.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Last December the Board of Trade set up a Departmental Committee to investigate share-pushing, to consider the problem and recommend action if necessary. Its report has just been issued, with recommendations which would seem very mild to those under the rule of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Two sets of remedies are to be applied, if the proposals are enacted. Dealers in stocks and shares are to be registered on the books of the Board of Trade, and for this purpose must file certain detailed information about themselves and their financial status. Members of Recognized Stock Exchanges (who total some 5500) are to be exempt, and they alone will be called "Stockbroker," or "Stock jobber." Outside persons, who must register, will be called "stock and share dealers." To register they must give their names, nationality, private and business addresses, former occupations, bankers; Stock Exchange and other references, and must furnish sureties for £500 if they have not been in the stock and share business for at least three years. They must not be bankrupts.

Other Proposals

In addition to this relatively mild registration provision, designed to make it difficult for share-pushers to exist, other proposals are made to punish those who succeed in defrauding the public. The Courts may order a dealer struck off the register for offenses against the regulations, for fraud, for bankruptcy, or for pleading the Gaming Act in any action. Gambling debts are not collectible in law, but it is proposed that the provisions of the Gaming Act be made inapplicable, and it is recommended that contracts between outside dealers and their clients should be interpreted as referring to transactions in tangible stocks and shares.

In order to encourage victims of the swindler to bring legal actions, it is proposed that the names of witnesses need not be published. Printers are to be prohibited from printing circulars for dealers not on the register, and copies of circulars sent from abroad for distribution in England are to be confiscated as contraband. To help keep a close watch on share-pushers, a special bureau is to be formed at Scotland Yard.

These various recommendations will obviously help to make swindling operations more difficult, at least for the small operator; but they may not be completely effective against the man of means, who may be able to satisfy the regulations at least long enough to get away with a considerable haul. It seems clear that the Departmental Committee has baulked at proposing the more effective methods of control through giving the Stock Exchange Charter responsibilities and through commission control of stockholders.

Jibes at Charter

The Stock Exchange, a private body, has always jibed at the idea of a Charter, on the grounds that to become a chartered body would deprive it of its independence from Government control. Yet most other professions are organized in Chartered Societies; the engineers of all kinds, the accountants, doctors, and a great many other professions are chartered, and have not thereby lost any of their independence. On the contrary, their professional standards of behavior have been raised. There is no reason to suppose that the same benefits would not be obtained if it were made illegal for share dealing to be undertaken by anyone not a Chartered member of a recognized Stock Exchange.

If the Stock Exchange is not prepared to accept such responsibility, it might have been better to have proposed regulation of stockbrokers through license from an expert commission. But this also has been opposed by the Stock Exchange, because it might result in restraint of trade. So the Departmental Committee, ever ready to listen to affected interests, has fallen back on the less effective proposals referred to above.

It must be remembered that these regulations deal only with illegal activities of so-called "putters-off of fraudulent shares." They do not correspond to the vastly stricter and more complicated rules of the American SEC for the business of dealing in every variety of share, whether honest or fraudulent. This much wider field is covered in the main by the voluntary rules of the Stock Exchange, with the help of the Companies Act of 1929. On many other matters the Companies Act is as inadequate as it has proved to be for share-pushing, and a strong case might be made for applying in England the more rigorous methods of the SEC.

A case in point, for example, is the behavior of directors of a company who make a profit out of dealing in the shares of their own company on the basis of their own inside knowledge of the company's affairs. No legal restraints are placed here on the reaping of such profits, and there is no counterpart to the SEC rules which require disclosure of such transactions, and establish the right of the company to take over such gains.

Industrial Activity

Most indices of industrial production show activity well maintained, and there are references in the press to the beginning of an autumn boom. But in most industries there is still great uncertainty over two factors: the rising cost of raw materials, and the growing demands of labor for a greater share of income. Since the spring peak there has been a decline in such measures of prices as the Economist index of wholesale prices, but throughout industry stocks are being replaced at higher figures, and it is generally believed that the indices will before long resume their upward trend.

The demands of labor take a variety of forms, although the methods of negotiation in the main are peaceful. Demands are being made at present by shipyard workers, tailors and garment workers, post-office men, mineworkers, transport workers and many others.

Among the most popular requests are holidays with pay, the 40-hour week, and of course higher wages. In some cases the wages question is broached as a demand for restoration of cuts in pay made during the depression, for which there seems little remaining justification. The Railway Staff National Tribunal has just made an award to the railway workers which will restore the balance of cuts made in depression.

The machinery of collective bargaining between unions and employers is hard at work, and doubtless the peace of future industrial relations will depend in large part upon the success or failure achieved by the unions in the immediate future.

U. S. Gold Imports Total $228,516,898

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

United States imports of gold in the week ended August 26 were valued at $20,516,000 compared with $37,405,000 in the previous week, and consisted of 15,613 ounces of ore and bars bullion, and 620,021 ounces of refined bullion, according to a Department of Commerce announcement.

Silver imports in the week were valued at $1,140,000 running week.

Gold exports increased from a pared to $635,733 in the preceding value of $13,619 in the week ended on Aug. 13 to $61,477 in the week to Aug. 20.

Standard Oil (N. J.) Plans to Explain Price Rise Factors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—On the grounds that "people are interested in, and have a right to know what makes the things they buy cost what they do," the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, marketer of Esso products, will endeavor, as far as possible, to accompany any announcement of an important adjustment in the price of leading products with a statement of the reasons that have made it necessary. Although the company does not operate its own service stations, it is explained, and consequently does not set the retail price, it feels that the forces affecting wholesale prices are a matter of public interest. This is a new policy, says W. S. Parish, president of the company.

"Petroleum is a business with many ramifications. But by and large it is supply and demand, competition, raw material costs, manufacturing costs, wages and taxes—all the old familiar friends we met in high school economics—that chiefly influence the price of gasoline, as they do that of any other product," adds Mr. Parish.

Despite increased labor costs, transportation expenses, materials, taxes, interest rates and other items, the average price of gasoline in the United States has advanced only 11.8 per cent since the low point of the depression in June, 1932, while the price of all commodities had gone up 36.5 per cent. On the basis of the United States Labor Department's index, Mr. Parish points out, gasoline is still, as it had been for years, one of the cheapest articles in general use.

Douglas Aircraft Betters Estimate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The rate of deliveries made by the Douglas Aircraft Corporation has been stepped up more than had been generally anticipated, and it appears probable that net sales of airplanes by the company for the current fiscal year, will exceed previous estimates.

Net sales for the eight months ended July 31, 1937, are understood to have aproximated $12,800,000, of which $8,500,000 were delivered during the first six months. On this basis indicated deliveries for June and July averaged $2,150,000 monthly as compared with average of approximately $1,400,000 monthly for the immediately preceding six months.

Java's Sugar Crop Best Since 1932 Is Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Java's sugar output since April to the first of July amounted to 319,074 long tons, compared with 112,561 tons during the corresponding period of last year, according to a report of Lamborn & Co. This was an increase of 206,513 tons, or 183 per cent.

This year's Java sugar crop, which is expected to be the largest since 1932, when 2,569,000 tons were produced, is forecast at 1,405,000 long tons, as contrasted with 583,000 tons made in 1936.

Sugar stocks on hand in Java on July 1 this year totaled 238,229 tons as against 768,072 tons on hand on the same date last year. Exports during the current April-June period amounted to 247,470 tons, as compared with 214,445 tons in the corresponding period of 1936.

Auto Financing Declines

WASHINGTON—Department of Commerce reported the dollar volume of retail financing of new passenger automobiles declined almost 10 per cent for July, compared with July last year, and that compared with June of this year, there was a decrease of 11 per cent. Aggregate volume of this financing for the first seven months of the year was about 3 per cent below the first seven months of last year, but 56 per cent higher than for the same period of 1935.

Retail Business Up 5 to 15 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Diverted from summer merchandise by the passing of the heat wave, consumer interests veered more to early fall requirements during the past week, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Shift in the between-season pace permitted few trade branches to progress, continues the report, resulting in an indefinite trend for the week.

Some Sections Active

"Women's dresses, millinery, shoes, handbags and particularly the new accessories, were well in the foreground," says the survey. "Purchases increased of school and college apparel and luggage, but the movement of men's clothing continued sluggish. Final clearance of china, glass, kitchen utensils, electrical appliances, and white goods built up a larger volume than a week earlier, as did the August promotions of furniture, rugs and furs. Demand for groceries and provisions was stronger than seasonal, but resistance was more widespread to rising prices of meats and meat products.

"Patronage of tourists and vacationists supported volume at some of the leading centers of distribution, but the uncommon weather reduced sales at so many of the key cities that the gain for the week averaged barely 2 per cent. These lowered totals also checked the advance over last year's comparative in most districts, the estimated increase in retail distribution over that of the corresponding 1936 week being pulled down to 5 to 15 per cent. As more factories curtailed operations, the New England total was only 4 to 12 per cent over the figure of a year ago. Rain during most of the week interfered with shoppers' plans in the East, shortening the rise over 1936 retail sales to 3 to 15 per cent.

"More purchases in agricultural areas offset some of the lag in the industrial sections of the Middle West," continues the survey, "yet the spread over last year's retail sales was narrowed to 8 to 16 per cent. Up for the week, purchases in the Northwest were 12 to 16 per cent larger than a year ago. Further improvement in the South extended the range to 12 to 20 per cent. With the peak flow of early crop money already passed, the increase for the Southwest was reduced to 15 to 20 per cent, Helped by special clearances and favorable weather conditions, the broadening demand put Pacific coast retailers ahead of their sales for the corresponding 1936 week by 10 to 20 per cent.

Wholesale Business

"Urge to build inventories still lacked the stimulus of a year ago, when imminent shortages and the abrupt inclination of the price trend excited sustained interest in nearly all offerings. As a result, buying in most of the principal wholesale markets this week was contracted further, continuing the slackening pace that followed the trade shows and market week events earlier in the month.

"The majority of retailers are allowing their stocks to recede to average levels, holding commitments in close alignment with actual consumer requirements. With the extended reduction for the week, the estimated volume of wholesale distribution went down to 8 to 14 per cent above its comparative 1936 total," concludes the report.

Air Conditioning Sales Mount

WASHINGTON—Installed cost of equipment sold by members of the Air Conditioning Manufacturers Association in July totaled $7,508,778, an increase of 52 per cent over July, 1936. Continuation of hot weather is keeping single-room unit sales at unprecedentedly high levels, the association said. July sales were greater than for any month last year and brought the year's total to $68,306,175, which is 37 per cent higher than the volume attained for all of 1936.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Century Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Green Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Buying Momentum Increases in the Chicago Wheat Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Livestock Prices Follow an Uneven Trend Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Price trends were varied in the several branches of the livestock trade during the week, cattle, especially fed steers and yearlings, closed the week 25-40c higher; fat lambs held to a fully steady basis, but hogs, in what appeared to be a seasonal break, dropped unevenly 40-90c, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Receipts of cattle, although slightly larger at Chicago, showed a decided decrease in the aggregate total at seven principal large markets. Not only were supplies smaller but finished steers and yearlings were proportionately decreased. With a shortage of longfed steers and yearlings, particularly cattle with weight on the Chicago market, prices turned readily upward when shippers entered the trade for a liberal percentage of such offerings.

The advance in the steer trade moved the top to a new high of $18.25, that price being paid for 1409 pound averages. Light steers sold up to $18.15, long yearlings to $17.35, and light yearlings to $17. Considering the small supply of finished cattle a large percentage cashed from $17.50-$18, even weighty Kansas steers brought $13 and Mineral Point, Wisconsin grassers sold up to $14.50.

Everything in the steer and yearling line excepting common light killers and stockers sold higher; stockers were steady to 25c lower, and common killers no more than steady. Heifers were also 25c higher for the week, but cows closed weak to 25c lower. Bulls were 25c lower, but vealers advanced 25c.

Practically all the usual bearish factors put in an appearance in the hog market during the week and live values slipped lower day after day. Consuming demand has become rather stagnant due to recently abnormally high pork prices. Receipts showed expansion, shippers bought so sparingly as to be very little influence on the trade and outside live markets were sharply lower.

The late top stood at $12, $1.75 under the peak early in August. The bulk of good and choice 170-300 pound averages cleared late at $11.50-$12, many of these hogs showing declines of $2 or more since the high time. Even on the break killers still complained that the pork market was slipping faster and that hogs were still not cutting out a profit.

The closing lamb top stood at $11, after having slipped back to a peak of $10.75 at mid-week. Native spring lambs bulked at $10.50 at the close and most westerns brought $10.25-$11. Slaughter ewes sold largely from $3-$4.50, with best light kinds at $4.85, these generally being 25-50c lower for the week.

Auto Production Drops During Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., estimates the current week's output of motorcar factories at 83,310 cars and trucks compared with 93,339 units last week and 59,237 in the comparable week of 1936.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—June automotive exports amounted to $31,007,164, a 54 per cent increase over last year, but a slight decrease from the May, 1937, peak of $34,551,261, the Department of Commerce reported. June exports brought total volume for the first six months of the year to $182,932,404, or 32 per cent over the first six months of the previous year.

Passenger car shipments were reported at 18,157 units, valued at $10,-710,679, against 23,294 units and $13,-995,125 in May and 14,805 units, at $8,123,099, in June of last year. The department said South Africa continued in its position as the chief market in this classification, followed by Belgium, Argentina and Canada in that order.

Market Opinions

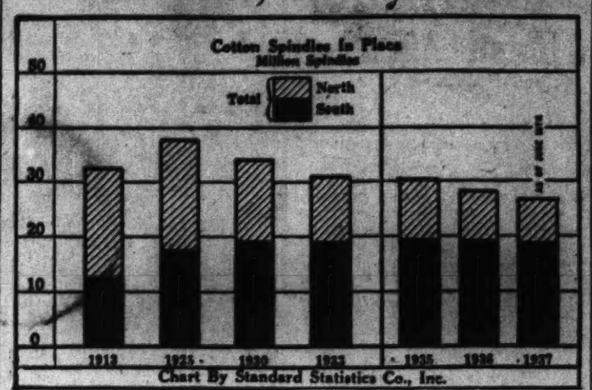
Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The thin market situations existing in individual stocks under present trading restrictions render extremely difficult, attempts to appraise the character of the current wave of selling which, for the most part, appears to be of an uneasy nature. However, until the decline exceeds in a decisive manner, the normal limits of a delayed connection of the June-July recovery movement, we would assume that nothing more serious is taking place.

Thomson & McKinnon, New York—As it had been hoped that a better showing could be made by stocks because the recent severe set-backs should have benefited their technical position, the performance of the list was discouraging. It follows that the deflationary forces set in motion as a result of the latest recession will have to run out their course before stocks will be in a position to discount the autumn improvement in general business.

Southgate & Co., Boston—If there is a great deal of uneasiness about government bonds, it is purely the fault of the so-called money managers themselves. If the market had been left alone there are enough basic factors working in its favor to have maintained a steady level. A rigid adherence to short maturities of either governments or high grade corporation bonds at the present time seems to be the only sound policy.

J. H. Goddard & Co., Boston—General conditions remain sound with the basic indices which we have quoted so often still standing high—large crops, high steel activity, peak production of electricity, heavy car loadings and so on. The long view outlook for security prices is, therefore, bright and substantially higher prices may be expected before the end of the year.

Number of Cotton Spindles Off In North; Steady in South



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As may be noted on the accompanying chart, the number of spindles in place in southern cotton mills has remained practically constant during the past seven years, whole those in the northern mills have borne the brunt of the contraction in total spindles in place over the period.

The drift of the industry from the north to the south over the past quarter century is also graphically indicated.

Puerto Rico Using 'Burbank' Means To Capitalize on 'Alligator' Pears

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Because this island's avocado (alligator) pear business has not yet been put onto a commercial basis, the crop, which should be worth some millions of dollars, figuring a Chicago over-the-counter price of 35 cents apiece, for instance, is consumed at home at, say, two cents to eight cents each, the latter for large specimens.

Looking toward the time when the luscious salad fruit can be capitalized to advantage, experts are continuously at work along Luther Burbank lines, so to speak, to produce a fruit that will stand shipment, be easily packaged, be resistent to other deleterious factors and still retain its full delicious flavor, declares the Puerto Rico Insular Service.

Varieties of the avocado are being brought from every Central American republic, from California and just about everywhere else. The imported stock is combined in experiments with varieties that have long flourished in Puerto Rico. Eventually a strain will be found that will grow well on the island, be easily handled and attractive enough to make a bid for the continental trade. When that time comes, it is contended, plant quarantine imposed by the United States Department of Agriculture is expected to have reached a satisfactory solution. Although Puerto Rican avocados are not exactly banned from the American market, there is some belief that they may harbor a pest.

Puerto Ricans consume many avocados during the season. Street hawkers with their baskets piled high with the rich green fruit occupy every street corner. Pushcart peddlers trundling fruits and vegetables through suburban sections specialize in avocados during the season. There is a tree in almost every back yard, and trucks arrive before daybreak from the country loaded high with this choice salad fruit.

The avocado is so rich in oil that children scoop the soft yellow green pulp from the "half shell" and use it as a butter substitute on bread. During the avocado season other salads are hardly in the running not only because of the popularity of avocados, but because of the fact that they require little preparation before being served.

Rubber Expansion For Philippines

MANILA (AP)—President Manuel Quezon says he is planning speedy development of the rubber industry in the Philippines, eventually to make the islands one of the world's leading producers.

He said that the Commonwealth Government contemplates opening a large rubber plantation on Mindanao Island, and added that a United States rubber company (Goodyear) has promised technical help and a supply of seedling trees.

Furniture Sales In 7 Months Top 1936 by 15-35 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Nearly all divisions of the furniture industry report definite increased business thus far in 1937 above 1936, marking the fifth year of constant progress, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

Even though the gain has been narrowing since May, continues the report, retail sales for the elapsed seven months ranged from 15 to 35 per cent more than the corresponding 1936 volume. Factory operations have been slipping since April, but production for the period was 20 to 40 per cent larger than last year's. The rise in unfilled orders to 96 per cent over the 1936 comparative on April 1 was shortened to 47 per cent by August 1.

Even if the bulge should fail to attain last fall's proportions, conservative trade estimates set 1937 production of household furniture 20 per cent ahead of 1936, which advanced 36.9 per cent from 1935. Based on the preliminary 1936 total of $403,000,000, computed by Seidman & Seidman, this would bring the value of 1937 output to $516,000,000. While representing an eight-year high, by surpassing previous annual totals back to 1929 at $659,-000,000 it still would be 35.5 per cent under that of 1926, when the industry's peak was established at $800,000,000.

General outlook was considered favorable for the remainder of the year, although occasionally fears were expressed that retailers may be overstocked, or that the percentage of capital tied up in installment accounts may be excessive. Most of the large stores, however, have been buying cautiously since early summer, holding commitments closely in alignment with probable requirements, while reducing receivables.

Production of furniture during each of the elapsed seven months of 1937 was larger than that in the corresponding year, says the survey. Despite the gradual curtailment at the majority of factories since April, output ranged from 20 to 40 per cent above the 1936 seven-month total. Some manufacturers of metal beds and springs reported a comparative increase of 80 per cent for the period, while those producing novelty furniture, such as home desks, living-room tables, and kindred items, were ahead as much as 90 per cent.

Slow to follow the rise in most other lines, retail prices of furniture were only 5 to 18 per cent higher than a year ago. The largest advance was in the quality grades. During July and August promotions, retailers sold many items for less than current replacement costs, due to advantageous purchases early in the year, before mark-ups were made.

Wheat Prices Up During Week; Argentine Drought Continues

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Unfavorable Argentine news coupled with uneasiness over the Chinese situation, increased buying momentum in wheat, which had started with a natural recovery of a technical sort after a long decline. As a result prices moved up 4c or more at Chicago from the recent lows. Short covering was fairly heavy, while on the extreme declines there had been some accumulation of wheat by commission houses of an investment character.

Compared to what the effect would have been a few years ago the war developments in the Far East had surprisingly little influence, the trade having become pretty well immune to war scares.

Drought in Argentina

More effective in stimulating buying both here and abroad was the continued drought in Argentina, with a Broomhall estimate of a loss of 1,700,000 acres in Cordoba and Santa Fe giving a concrete basis for real anxiety. The week passed without any important rainfall in the South American country, but there was some possibility for showers this week end.

Liverpool scored substantial advances, and the cash wheat business picked up on the other side, with business passing in Russian, Danubian, Canadian and Australian wheat, but the demand for American winter wheat was still in the doldrums. July and most of August have passed a minimum interest shown in our wheat, although prices are on a workable basis, and our wheat is cheap compared to Canadian grain. Russian wheat is being offered persistently, but there is nothing as yet to indicate any great amount of business, and shipments from that country for the week were 456,000 bu, which is not an impressive export contribution.

Large Russian Crop

However, while Russia shows no disposition to cut prices, the uncertainty has checked buying. The Russian crop is estimated at 1,150,-000,000 bushels, which compares with 960,000,000 bushels last year and 1,154,000,000 bushels in 1935. In the latter year there were no heavy exports.

Should it develop that Russia has a big surplus available for export, it would of necessity cause a revision of statistical calculations for the coming season. However Broomhall in his line up of probable exporters allotted Russia a quota of 22,000,000 bushels, and it is considered doubtful if that figure is exceeded. Argentina has already lost about that much in prospects as a result of the prolonged drought.

Our spring wheat crop has been secured rapidly, ideal weather for harvesting being the rule. Similarly Canada has harvested a large part of her spring wheat crop. The movement in our northwest is heavy, primary receipts continuing much larger than a year ago, although winter wheat marketings have dropped to fairly normal proportions.

Hedge Pressure Heavy

Hedge pressure is still heavy enough to be a big factor, and probably will continue so for several more weeks. Cash wheat holds surprisingly firm, and there is apparently no overabundance of the better grades of wheat, both spring wheat and winter wheat showing a large percentage of light wheat grain.

September corn advanced rapidly for a time but from recent tops showed a big decline later. Deferred months also developed much weakness late in the week, crop news being of a favorable tenor, with the demand indifferent. The expectation that a loan-price will be set for corn by the Government tends to restrict pressure to some extent, but there has been little sustained buying power. A leading elevator concern issued a report placing the crop at only 2,500,000,000 bu., but this did not register heavily with the trade.

Argentine shipments to this country are drawing to a close, this week's contribution being only 220,-000 bu. Receipts are still small, and cash corn is held at substantial premiums over September for the contract grades. From all indications domestic corn will be scarce up to the marketing of new crop grain.

Export business in rye has been of fair proportions and has been a factor in lifting prices sharply at times, short covering being active on some days.

Sharp Drop in Corn Prices Is Expected

By the Associated Press

Washington

Government grain experts predict that corn prices would drop sharply when the indicated large crop comes to market this fall.

"If the 1937 corn crop is as large as the August 1 conditions indicate," the Bureau of Agriculture Economics said, "sharp downward adjustments in cash corn prices are to be expected as the new crop is harvested."

Latest Shipment Makes $147,600,000 In Gold From Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States is about to receive another shipment of gold on the way from overseas, this time $5,865,000 more from Japan, says the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. This makes a total of $147,600,000 of the metal shipped by Japan to the United States since the middle of last March.

Other gold engagements reported included $709,000 in England and $1,084,000 in India, making a total of $7,638,000 of gold taken abroad in one day for transfer here. No gold imports were received here, but at San Francisco a shipment of $27,800 of the metal has just been received from China.

The recent weakness in sterling and the other important European exchanges has been somewhat puzzling to bankers. Some of them have reported that their own operations have shown a moderate outflow of European funds from this center, chiefly in connection with reduced stock-market commitments.

The balance of movements, however, is apparently this way, to judge from the decline of the exchanges, and the most reasonable explanation that has been offered is that the increasing complications of the Sino-Japanese conflict have created renewed uneasiness, which has led to increased transfers of funds to this country. Another factor in the movement is the approach of autumn, when sterling is frequently depressed by the seasonal buying in the United States on the part of British business interests.

Commodity Ruling Facilitates Trade With Extra Funds

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal officials who supervise speculative trading in farm commodities, announce a ruling which they say will facilitate trading for both commission houses and the public.

Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, said customers may use "excess funds," or profits, in accounts that come under federal regulation, for trading in unregulated commodities, or securities.

Because the federal commodity act requires commission houses to keep customers' funds segregated, Mr. Duvel reported there had been many questions about use of these excess funds in these regulated accounts for "margining securities, or commodities, not covered by the Commodity Exchange Act."

Mr. Duvel said "some commission firms have prepared very broad authorization forms" to permit this transfer of customers' funds, and asked that these be signed before trades were accepted.

Customers may sign these if they desire, Mr. Duvel said, "to avoid calls on open trades in securities, or in unregulated commodity futures."

However, he said customers "should be fully advised of their right to trade without signing such authorizations" and should "look with disfavor upon any request of a commission merchant for an authorization to transfer, or use, excess funds which is too broad, or indefinite, in its provisions."

Reynolds Spring Profits Are Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reynolds Spring Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1937, a net income of $243,110, equal after depreciation, interest, normal federal income taxes, etc., to 84 cents a share, as compared with $430,477, or $1.45 a share, in the like 1936 period.

President Charles G. Munn says that the lower profit was due to strikes in the automobile industry, higher labor and material costs which were not absorbed in advanced selling prices and costs involved in a plant expansion program. Negotiations for additional finances are under way to cover capital investments and also to provide adequate working capital. The plastic division of the company continues to show rapid advancement and orders on hand amount to about $2,500,000.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Gen Tel Corp	10c	Sept. 23	Sept. 9
Teck Hughes Gold Mines Ltd	5c	Oct. 1	Sept. 10

Accumulated

Tri Bd & Sh 7% pf 4th	..	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
Do $3 pf	31c	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
Byers (A M) pf	$3.50	Sept. 30	Sept. 1
Stand Steel Const, $3 pf "A"	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15

Special

Byers (A M) pf	*$3½	Sept. 20	Sept. 7

Increased

Gen Inv Tr (Bost) ben int	10c	Sept. 15	Aug. 20
Mtg Bank of Colombia	23c	Sept. 10	Sept. 3

Irregular

Amoskeag Indus, Inc	125c	..	Sept. 10
Pittis Plate Glass	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 10

Interim

Blaw Knox Co	25c	Sept. 30	Sept. 7

Optional

Goldbatt Bros	†60c	Oct. 1	Sept. 10

Initial

Com Alcohols, Ltd 3 % pf	10c	Q Oct. 15	Oct. 1

Regular

Amer Haw S SCo	25c	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Autocar Co $3 pf	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Bell Tel (Pa) pf	$1.62½	Q Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Burdines Inc	$2.50		
Bell Elec	12½	Q Oct. 11	Sept. 20
Burlington Stl Ltd	15c	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Chic Dock & Canal	$1	Q Sep 1	Aug. 26
Curtis Pub Co pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Aug. 31
De Long Hook & Eye Co	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Diamond State Tel pf	$1.62½	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 20
Foster & Kleiser Co pf	37½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Gen Tel Corp	25c	Q Sep. 23	Sep. 9
do pf	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Goldblatt Bros	$2.50		
pf	62½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Gordon Oil (Ohio) B	40c	Q Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	75c	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 10
do $8.50 pf	$1.62½	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Inv Corp (Phila)	$1	Q Sept. 15	Sept. 1
Jamieson (CE)&Co	15c	.. Sept. 15	Sept. 7
Lack R R of N J	4½	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 3
Mangel Stores Corp	$5		
pf	$1.25	Q Sept. 15	Sept. 3
MontrealC'tt'nsLtd	50c	Q Sept. 15	Aug. 31
do pf	$1.75	Q Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Nat Battery Co pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 18
Newark & Bloom R R Co	$1.50	S Oct. 1	Sept. 17
N Y Lack & West	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 18
Penn-Dixie Cement Corp pf "A"	$1.62½	Q Sept. 7	.....
Power Corp (Can) 1 pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Do 2 pf	75c	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30
P S Co of N Hamp pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Scovill Mfg Co	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Smith (H) Paper Co pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 20
Teck Hughes Gold Mines Ltd	10c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Toronto Gen Tr Cp	$1	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 11
Un Investment	35c	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 18
Do 7.6% pf	95c	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 18
War RR Co std	$1.75	S Oct. 15	Oct. 1

†Plus $100 in five-year 6 per cent notes. †In cash, or 1-50th share common for each share held. *Interest on dividends accumulated.

Boston Stocks

August 28, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
5.00	Bos Elev	60	59½	59½	60
	Bos&Me stAtpf	19¾	18¾	18¾	11
.50a	Cop Range	13½	12	12½	13½
2.00	Ea Gas&F pf	45	45	45	44½
4.50	Ea G&F pr pf	60	60	60	61¼
	Ea Mass St Ry pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾
8.00	Edi Elec	122¾	122¾	122¾	123
1.00b	Employ Group	19¾	18¾	19¾	19¾
..	Isle Royale	4½	4½	4½	4½
..	Mass Ut Assoc	3	3	3	3
2.00a	Narr Rac A	7½	7½	7½	8
	Nat Tunnel	3½	3½	3½	3½
2.25d	NE Tele&Tel	118	118	118	116
2.50a	Old Colony	14½	14¼	14¾	14½
.80b	Reece But H	25	25	25	23½
2.50b	Unit Sh M	86½	86½	86½	86½
..	Utah M&T	1½	1½	1¾	1½

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate; b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to 5 lower.

	Open	Low	Last
Dec.	128.3	128.3	128.68
May	128.5	128.5	128.98

B—Bid.

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

		High	Low	Close
Treasury				
12	3¾s 43-40 June	105.18	105.18	105.18
5	3½s 41	105.30	105.30	105.30
3	3s 45-48	105.26	105.26	105.26
1	2¾s 47-45	102.2	102.2	102.2
2	3s 48-46	103.22	103.22	103.22
26	3s 48-46 reg	100.4	100.4	100.4
20	4¼s 52-47	115.31	115.31	115.31
1	3¼s 46-49	100.3	100.3	100.3
29	2½s 53-49	97.22	97.20	97.22
60	2¾s 54-51	99.14	99.10	99.14
41	3s 55-51	102.13	102.11	102.13
39	2½s 60-55	100.4	100.2	100.4
55	⅝s 59-56	99.4	99.3	99.4
Federal Farm Mortgage				
9	2¾s 47-42	101.12	101.12	101.12
3	3¼s 66-44 reg	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
2	3s 49-44	101.25	101.25	101.25
Home Owners' Loan				
5	2½s 44-42	99.23	99.23	99.23
1	3s 52-44	101.27	101.27	101.27
6	2dams sxp 4s '47	101¼	101.	101.
2	2lleghany 5s '44	91	91	91
1	Alleghany 5s '50	81	8-	81
21	Alleghany 5s '50 st	56	56	56
1	Am&Chem 5½s '49	106½	106½	106½
5	Am T&T 5½s '43	112¾	112¾	112⅝
11	Am T&T 3¼s '66	98½	98	98½
11	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103⅞	103½	103½
7	Am T&T 3¼s '61	99½	99⅛	99½
5	Anacon Cop 4½s '50	105½	105⅜	105½
5	Ang C Nitra deb '67	36	36	36
1	Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
8	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅛	98	98⅛
1	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	AT&SF 4s '95	110½	110½	110½
2	AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	AT&SF 3¼s '58	101½	101¼	101½
2	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	112¼	112	112
5	Atl& Cha AL 5s '44	111⅝	111½	111½
10	A C Line 1st 4s '52	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
12	B&O rfg 6s '95	88⅝	87⅞	88⅝
2	B&O rfg 5s '95	75½	75	75
1	B&O 5s 2000 D	74¼	74¼	74½
9	B&O cv 4½s '60	62½	62½	62½
2	B&O 4s '48	101½	101½	101½
1	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	113	113	113
1	Bell Tel Pa 5s '48 B	118	11	8 118
19	Bell TP 5s '60 C	126¾	126½	126½
1	Beth Stl 4½s '60	104	104	104
3	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
1	BotConM 6½s '43ct	21	21	21
9	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	77½	77	77½
3	Bkly Union Gas 5s '50	100½	100	100
6	Buf R&P 4½s '57	75¼	75⅛	75⅛
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113½	113½
4	Can Nat 5s '69 Ply	116	116	116
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116⅝	116⅛	116⅝
100	Can Pac 5s '54	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
8	Can Pac 4s perp	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
1	Caro C & O 5s '38	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	93½	93½	939½
37	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Cen R R N J 5s '87	50	50	50
1	C & O 3½s '96 D	97	97	97
7	C&O 4½s '92	121	121	121
1	C&O rfg 3½s '69E	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
6	Chi & Alton 3s '49	48	47¾	48
4	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	118½	118½	118½
8	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Chi & E Ill 6s '34	101¾	(101¼	(101¼
3	ChiGt W 4s '59	36½	36	36½
3	CM&SP 4½s '89E†	49½	49⅛	49½
12	CM&SP&Pac 5s '75†	21¾	21½	21¾
55	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000†	7⅛	7	7⅛
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36†	41	41	41
2	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037g†	22	22	22
3	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49†	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037†	21	21	21
1	Chi&NW 4s 2037C†	21	21	21
1	CRI&P cv 4½s '60†	9½	9½	9½
1	Chi&W Ind 4½s '62	102⅜	102½	102⅜
1	Chi&W Ind 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
3	Chi Un T 3¼s '71	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Chi Un T 5s '57C	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
30	CCC&StL 4½s '77	90½	90	90½
2	Cler Un T 5½s '72	110½	110	110
1	Col F&I 5s '70†	83½	83½	83½
1	Col&So 4½s '80	62½	62½	62½
6	Col G 5s '52 May	101	100⅝	100⅝
4	Colum G 5s 1951	99½	99½	99½
2	Col Ry&L 4s '66	100	100	100
1	Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6	Con Edis 2¼s '46	105	105	105
9	Con Edis 3¼s '58	104	103⅝	103⅝
2	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2	Con Oil 4½s '51	102	102	102
9	Cons Pw 2¾s '56	100	99⅝	99⅝
1	Container 5s '42	101½	101	101½
9	Crane Co 3½s '51	101½	101½	101½
9	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	85⅝	85¼	85⅝
17	D&RG 4s '36†	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝
1	D&RG West 5s '55	13	13	13
13	D&RG West 5s '78†	17	16⅝	17
3	Det Edis 5s '33	107	106⅝	106⅝
3	Det Ed 4s '65	109	109	109
2	DuluthSHR 5s '37	30	30	30
7	Erie rfg 5s '67	68¼	67⅞	68⅛
9	Erie rfg 5s '75	67	66⅞	67
1	FlaECal 5s '74	13¾	13¾	13¾
12	Goodrich 4½s '56	101	101	101
8	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	104	104
2	GtNorRy 5½s '53	116	116	116
10	GtNor 5s '73	109⅛	109	109
19	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	113½	113½	113½
43	GtNor 4s '46G	120⅛	119⅝	119⅝
10	GtNor 4s '46M	107½	107½	107½
14	GtNor 3½s '97	93½	93½	93½
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3	HudCoal 5s'62d	43½	43½	43½
1	Hud&Man Inc 5s '57	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	IllCen1stRl 3½s'53	106	106	106
5	IllCen4¾s'66	62½	62¼	62¼
5	IC&CStL&NOSs'63A	71½	71½	71½
5	Ill Steel 4½s'40	107½	107½	107½
3	Interb R T 7s 55 '32	22	22	22
12	InterbRTr rfg 5s '66	61	60½	61
8	InterlakeIron 4s '47	100¼	100	100
2	IntGtNor aj 6s '52	9¾	9⅜	9¾
4	IntGtNor 1st6s'52	30½	30	30
6	IntPaper 6s'55	97¾	97⅜	97¾
6	IntT&T cv 4½s'39	88½	88½	88½
3	Int T&T 5s'55	70½	70¼	70¼
1	IowaCen rfg 4s'51	8½	8½	8½
1	Jon&LaughSt 4½s '61	103½	103½	103½
1	KCTerm 4s'60	108½	108½	108½
3	Kans G&E4½s'80	104½	104½	104½
5	Kresge Fnd 4s '45	105	105	105
1	Lac Gas 5½s'53	64	64	64
11	Lautaro N Inc '78	34	34	34
5	Loews 3½s '46	99½	99½	99½
3	Lou & Ark 5s '69	84	84	84
4	Lou & N 4½s '2003	104	104	104
7	L & N 1st 4s 2003	100	100	100
1	L & N 3¾s '2003	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
3	McCrory Strs 5s '51	104½	104½	104½
8	Met Ed 4½s '68	108½	108½	108½
6	MetWSideElCh1 4s '38	9	9	9
5	Mil&Nor 1st 4½s '39	90½	90½	90½
3	Mil El Ry&L 5s '79	103½	103	103
12	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	21	20½	21
2	MKTex 1st 4s '90	84¾	84⅝	84¾
2	MKTex cv 5½s B	60½	60½	60½
1	Mo Pac 5½s'49	11	11	11
8	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	35	35	35
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	35½	35½	35½
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	35	35	35
6	Mob & O 4½s '77	27¾	27⅝	27¾
1	Mont Pow 3½s'66	94⅞	94½	94½
7	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	82¾	82¼	82¼
18	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	103½	103	103
2	Natl Steel 4s '65	106½	106⅜	106⅜
2	New Eng T&Tfs '52	123½	123½	123½
10	N O Gt Nor 5s'53	88½	88½	88½
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	99½	99½	99½
10	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	48½	48½	48½
5	NYC rfg 5s 2013	96¾	96¾	96¾
28	NYC 4½s '2013 A	88	87¾	87¾
3	NYC cn 4s '98	97	96¾	96¾
23	NYC 3½s '52	105⅝	105½	105⅝
5	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	87¼	87	87
2	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	88½	88½	88½
1	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	96	96	96
1	NYCh&StL 4½s'74A	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	NY Chi&StL 4½s '78	83	83	83
3	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	102½	102½	102½
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	101¼	102⅝	102½
1	NY Ediso 3¼s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
8	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	36½	36	36
7	NYNH&H cv 6s '40	55¼	55	55¼
1	NYNH&H 4½ '67	36	36	36
1	NY S&W gen 5s '40	13	13	13
5	NY Tel 3¼s '67	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	101

Rural Carriers Ask Better Pay And Good Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 28—Increasing their annual dues 50 per cent, the rural mail carriers' organization, including nearly 34,000, at the thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Rural Letter Carriers Association here, provided for funds with which to back a campaign to increase their emoluments and to develop farm-to-market highways. Discussion on the floor indicated that if necessary, the dues will be further increased.

It was pointed out that when R. F. D. service was begun in 1896, with three short routes in Virginia, the annual pay of the carriers was $300; now, largely through organization work, it is an average of $2000, though the total varies according to the routes.

There was no indication that the carriers plan to move for a direct salary increase at this time, but the resolutions adopted ask for optional retirement after 30 years of service, regardless of age, at the pension of $100 a month; for a widow's annuity fund; for a higher equipment allowance; and for the earmarking of 25 per cent of the federal-aid highway funds for the improvement of rural routes.

It was pointed out that the equipment allowances of 5 cents a mile traveled on the routes is not enough to pay for the maintenance and operation of automobiles, especially in the colder sections of the country where carriers must have vehicles for warm weather and for the season of heavy snows.

Cost of Running a Car

The cost of operating and maintaining a motor vehicle is nearer 12 cents a mile, according to the statistics of the carriers' association. The costs are higher on the unworked roads which the carriers must use to cover their territories than on the hard-surfaced mainline highways.

Of the 1,400,000 miles of R. F. D. routes which the carriers travel, 800,000 are on secondary roads which are not surfaced and not given maintenance, according to Charles W. Upham, engineer director of the American Road Builders' Association, one of the convention speakers. Since it costs two cents a mile more to operate an automobile on unimproved than on improved road, it follows that the carriers are paying $1600 a day more to make their routes than if the roads were brought up to modern highway specifications, he said. Hence the insistence of the carriers on ear-marking 25 per cent of the federal-aid highway funds for the farm-to-market roads.

James H. Crutcher, state administrator of the WPA in Louisiana, presented figures showing that one of the more important work-relief efforts of the Government, during the depression, has been building and improving farm-to-market roads. During the year ending Sept. 23, last, he said, the WPA has built or completely rebuilt 23,000 miles of farm-to-market roads, repaired 66,000 miles, built 85,000 culverts and repaired 26,000, and built 7000 bridges and repaired 13,000. These figures do not include the work done by the relief organizations which preceded the WPA, or the work of the WPA during the past 11 months.

See Further Cut in Routes

From 45,315 routes in 1926, the number has been reduced to 33,486 as of July, 1937, and will probably be reduced to 30,000, said James W. Cole, deputy second assistant postmaster general, giving figures to show the economical operation of the service. "The cost of the service has been reduced from a maximum of $106,470,000 in 1931 to approximately $92,000,000, despite extensions serving 232,000 additional patrons."

To the high quality of the personnel, he paid a tribute when he said that only 89 carriers were removed during the fiscal year of 1937, and the total employed at the time was 34,100. "But we must reduce the percentage of the unfit to zero," he added.

The registration of the convention was nearly 5000, but the total attendance was about 6000, according to estimates by officers. The convention next year will meet in Washington, D. C.

Officers elected were Raymond H. Combs of Churchville, N. Y., president; Leland M. Walker of Waukomis, Okla., vice-president; Max B. Lightner of Duncannon, Penna., secretary; and W. L. Fletcher Jr., of Hamlin, Texas, treasurer. Officers elected by the ladies' auxiliary were: Mrs. H. G. Courtney of Norwalk, Iowa, president; Mrs. Ralph Fifield of Thetford Center, Vt., and Mrs. L. S. Harris of Dunlap, Kan., vice-presidents; Mrs. Martin Merryfield of Middlefield, Ohio, secretary; and Mrs. F. M. Phinney of Bentonville, Ark., treasurer.

Toronto Fair Opens With Oversea Talk From MacDonald

TORONTO, Aug. 27 (C. P.)—Gates of the fifty-ninth Canadian National Exhibition were thrown open today and turnstiles began the clicking which will continue 14 hours a day for 14 days.

A button pressed last night by Dominions Secretary Malcolm MacDonald in Lossiemouth, Scot., illuminated a tableau in the new Government Building, officially opening the British Empire section of the exhibition.

The exhibition proper was officially under way this afternoon; but long before that thousands of persons had thronged the parks and buildings. In his address, delivered by telephone, Mr. MacDonald pleaded for a close understanding between the peoples on opposite sides of the ocean.

Among today's events were concerts by the United States Navy Band and the Irish Regiment Band; a "movie doubles" contest; opening of the Educational Building by Dr. L. J. Simpson, Minister of Education for Ontario; water and field sports, and the pageant, "Hiawatha," by Ojibway Indians, from their reserve in the District of Algoma.

Canada Paves Way for Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The nation-wide approval which has been accorded the appointment of a five-man commission to study provincial-federal economic relations has been added evidence that the review was long overdue and that Canadians are prepared to make the changes in their Constitution which will make the legislative road easier for certain types of reform measures.

To point out that the economic and legislative problems of Canada have changed greatly in the 70 years since Confederation is to state the obvious, but somehow it took the depression years and the added burden which fell upon the provinces in the form of relief costs to make this fact apparent.

In the western provinces and the maritimes, especially, subsidies are required that the governments may maintain the social services which fall within their jurisdictional territory by the terms of the British North America Act.

There have been many complaints in recent years that provincial revenue has been restricted and that new sources should be opened to them. It will be the task of the new commission to hear such plaints and many more of a similar nature.

Wide Powers in Inquiry

While the chief concern of the commission will be to survey again the fields of authority for the federal and provincial governments, it has been granted wide powers which should result in a searching inquiry and a report which will bring the British North America Act into a strong light where it may be examined as to its fitness and scope as a constitution under which the Canadian people may go forward.

The changes themselves must be executed by the House of Commons or by the provinces. The commission's task ends with its report.

There has been in the Dominion, for many years, the feeling that the modern interpretation of the Constitution has not served progress and that needed social reform has been sacrificed at the expense of the strict adherence to the pact which binds the partners in Confederation. To Premier William Aberhart of Alberta the bounds were so restrictive that he deliberately broke them with his bank-licensing legislation which the Dominion Government recently overrode with its veto powers.

That this veto power has been invoked only six times since 1920 is no indication that the British North America Act has provided ample scope for the enactment of necessary legislation on the part of the provinces.

Check on Doubtful Laws

What has happened is that the provincial legal experts have learned within modern times just how far they may go in designating laws, and there has also been a decided tendency to take doubtful measures before the Supreme Court of Canada or to the Privy Council in London.

The present position of slum clearance in the Dominion is an example of how much the realignment of the fields of authority is needed. The various projects which have been advanced as a solution to Canada's housing problems have stood inoperative while the knotty questions of jurisdiction were tackled without resultant action. These proposals have been passed from province to Ottawa and back again with no progressive program yet achieved.

On this particular problem to which the commission has been assigned, that of economic relations, there is much work to be done and there is an opportunity for constructive advice.

The commissioners will consider the charge that Canada, with its population of 11,000,000 and with 10 governmental machines, is much over-governed. There will also be a study of the efficient and economical administration and allocation of government services.

The municipal governments will have an opportunity to put forward their claims that their property is overtaxed, that they are without adequate financial resources.

The result of the commission's investigations will undoubtedly be a report which will advocate a clarification of provincial and federal authority. Ministers of the present Government in Ottawa have given indications that they are prepared to go beyond the point of re-definition of portions of the Constitution.

Whatever the legislative acts may be that follow this important survey it is confidently expected by most Canadians that the intent of the British North America Act will be preserved and at the same time modernized and readjusted, that it may take care of the vexing and complex problems that confront the nation today.

Croatians Form National Guard In Yugoslavia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—The Croatian Peasant Party, which is coming more and more to correspond to the unofficial government of Croatia has now organized its own defence forces. These could hardly be called an army, but might be compared to a state police. Their aim is, first, to protect all Croatian leaders from attack and, second, to preserve order.

The idea of these "guards" was revealed at their first meeting here. Their captain congratulated the men on being present at the first "illegal" gathering, openly held in Croatia's capital, and introduced as the chief speaker a distinguished leader, Dr. August Koshutitch.

After the applause had subsided, Dr. Koshutitch said, "Our chairman called this our first 'illegal' meeting. That is a mistake. It is our first 'legal' meeting. Although not sanctioned by the police, it has the approval of our party president, Dr. Matchek. That makes it legal."

Although Dr. Vlatko Matchek is only chief of an outlawed party, he is looked upon by many Croatians as the President of their non-existent, dreamed-of state. They call him Mr. President and consider his instructions more binding than all laws.

Thousands of Croatians have organized themselves as volunteer "guards" to protect him and his movement. All have had military training. Many furnish horses and from these a light cavalry has been formed to serve as minute men.

This is not in reality a revolutionary organization. It commits no acts of violence and does not spread terror. On the contrary, it supresses lawlessness and is effective in catching common criminals, but its chief task is to protect Croatians from the attacks of anti-Croatian agents.

The guards' presence is enough to achieve order in most places and they have not had to take part in many clashes. The party refuses to divulge their number, and they are kept largely in the background.

Step by step the Croatians are forming the framework of a self-governing society. The Gospodarska Sloga looks after their economic life, the Selyaska Sloga furthers their culture, they provide for security through their "Guards" and give patriotic training in their Younak societies. Thus the issue of Croatian independence and of a new Yugoslav constitution moves toward its climax.

Roosevelt Is Expected To Make Western Trip

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug 28 (AP)—Informed sources let it be known today that the chances were good for President Roosevelt making a western trip this fall.

Summer White House officials, meanwhile, would neither confirm nor deny a report by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer that the Chief Executive definitely was planning a cross-country journey to obtain "first-hand" information on New Deal "accmoplishments" in the Northwest.

In the absence of confirmation from the President himself, all they would say was that such a trip had been under consideration.

At his press conference in Washington last Friday the President said he had made no engagements beyond Sept. 17, when he will deliver an outdoor Constitution Day address near the White House. He expects to remain in New York State until that date.

Way Is Prepared For Revision Of Revenue System

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Congressional tax experts, exploring the need for general revision of the nation's revenue structure, geared their inquiry today with an eye to the possibility of a special session.

Representative Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky, chairman of a House Ways and Means subcommittee assigned to conduct the investigation, said the group would return to Washington two or three weeks in advance of the next session of Congress whether it is called in November or January. In the meantime, preliminary studies are being made by Treasury officials and employees of the Senate-House Joint Committee on internal revenue taxation.

Mr. Vinson said the subjects listed for review include the undistributed profits tax, so-called "nuisance" taxes, proposed codification of the revenue laws, the capital gains and community property taxes and the controversy-laden subject of reductions allowed mining and oil companies for depletion. He further explained the subcommittee sought to determine what, if any, "cushions" should be provided under the undistributed profits tax for firms desiring to use their surpluses for debt payments and plant expansion.

'Stay on the Land' Advised in Canada As Job Security

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—"A stay on the land" movement, rather than a "back to the land" movement was advocated as a way out of unemployment by Georges Bouchard, M. P. of Quebec, in his recent address before members of the Canadian Institute of Economics and Politics at Lake Couchiching, near Orillia.

The legislator said that to be successful a land settlement policy must be acceptable to the people who are already on the land. The reason for the failure of more than one of the colonization schemes tried in this country before this has been, in his opinion, that they were worked out by city men, from a city man's standpoint.

Agriculture is the backbone of the country, he declared, and means steady employment if the young people can be induced to stay on the land. In this instance he recommended more adequate decentralization of the educational system, with a better adaptation to the requirements of rural life and further differentiation between rural and urban schools.

The educational system must be changed in such a way as to prevent young people raised in the country from becoming city-minded, he concluded.

Drive On Gambling Pledged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 28—Law enforcement officials of Erie County said yesterday they had pledged a unified campaign against gambling following a conference with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who had summoned them to the state capitol after complaints by citizens that betting was flourishing here, especially in Cheektowaga, a suburb of Buffalo.

Farouk Weds Nov. 2

CAIRO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Farouk, crowned King of Egypt a month ago, will marry Mlle. Sasi Naaz, daughter of Youssef Bey Zulfikar, councillor of the Alexandria Mixed Court of Appeals, Nov. 2 in Abdin palace here, it was announced today. Mlle. Sasi is granddaughter of former premier, Mohamed Pasha Saied.

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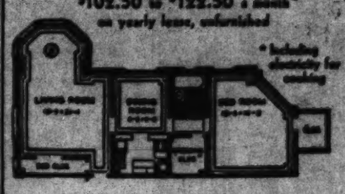

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WINTHROP, MASS., First Church of Christ, Scientist, 165 Winthrop Street, Winthrop Centre—Sunday morning services—10:45 a. m. Sunday evening services—7:30 p. m. during July and August

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It's All Yours (Columbia)—Romantic comedy with bright dialogue, amusing situations, skillful acting by Madeleine Carroll, Mischa Auer and Francis Lederer, and polished direction by Elliott Nugent. A fortune bequeathed to a private secretary and her efforts to share it with the normal heir provide opportunity for the humors.—Young people and adults.

Love Under Fire (Twentieth Century)—Mainly Loretta Young and Don Ameche in a slender and awkwardly devised comedy of missing jewels tangled up in the Spanish civil war. Borrah Minnevitch and his gang, Big Rumann, Walter Catlett, John Carradine, E. E. Clive.—Young people and adults.

One Mile From Heaven (Twentieth Century)—Adventures of a girl reporter who discovers the child of a late gangster being reared by a Negro woman, and reunites the youngster with its mother. Claire Trevor, Bill Robinson, Sally Blane.—Young people and adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "A Day at the Races," "Slim," "Riding on Air," "The Prince and the Pauper."

Young people and adults: "This Is My Affair," "A Star Is Born," "Romeo and Juliet," "Seventh Heaven," "Love Is News," "Make Way for Tomorrow," "Café Metropole," "The Emperor's Candlesticks."

Adults only: "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Parnell."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Couplets and Quatrains

One of the most amusing games I ever played at a party was the following:

We sat in a sort of circle, and were each given two small slips of paper. On each of these papers we were instructed to write a word. Great excitement ensued as to whether or not the word might be a verb or a noun, because we were not in the mood for work!

But our hostess was smilingly indifferent as to the kind of word we might choose, just so long as we chose a word and wrote it down on one slip, and chose another and wrote it on the other slip.

This we did, and breathlessly awaited further instructions. These too were bafflingly simple: "Hand one slip to the neighbor on your right, and the other slip to the one on your left, and accept one from each of them in turn." This we did likewise, wondering what was in store.

"Now," the hostess announced cheerfully, "you will write a four line poem containing the words you find on your slips!"

Hastily I glanced at mine. The words written by the friends on my right and left were "Angel" and "Angleworm"!

I gazed at the tapping high-heeled slippers of the woman on my left and was filled with glee at the remembrance of the word I had given her. The gentleman on my right was apparently floored by his. "Good enough for them," I murmured to myself as I mingled my groans with theirs. No other sounds were heard save the gluck, gluck of a well-sucked pencil from some worker at the other end of the room.

Presently our hostess calmly announced: "Time's up! Now each of you must read your poem aloud."

Shrieks of protestation were of no avail!—Hilda T., Boston.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Coaster Sets

A man and wife here have evolved an interesting means of earning some spare money. They take a composition material which is waterproof and cut it into circles of appropriate size. On these circles they paint clever Mexican pictures with bright enamel. The result is a set of very attractive coasters.

Besides their utility as coasters, they may serve as wall decorations. Larger sizes are also made for use as tea mats, hot dish mats, and wall pictures.—Betty T., San Diego, Calif.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

"Snip, snip—450 times." That's the subject of today's cryptic message:

AB ZYOCABD XB XWFEXDF VXBI UXAE X GXEGFE VXHFI XGJYC KJYE UYBLEFL XBL KAKCM IBASI TACU UAI IZAI-IJEI.

Fun With Matches

Using only 9 matches, try forming 5 equilateral triangles. This will take some b viding!

Letter Changing

How many moves will it take to FADE the SILK? In other words, try changing FADE to SILK. It has been done in 5 moves.

How Many Posts?

How many posts are required to fence a quarter section of land, if they are set eight feet apart?

Stars and Their Constellations

A Cambridge (Mass.) reader shares this list of stars, and the constellations in which they are located. Can you correctly identify each, as indicated by the example checked?

1	Betelgeuse	Scorpius	
2	Aldebaran	Cygnus	
3	Spica	Orion	✓
4	Antares	Gemini	
5	Fomalhaut	Perseus	
6	Deneb	Ursa Minor	
7	Regulus	Virgo	
8	Castor	Taurus	
9	Polaris	Piscis Australinus	
10	Algol	Leo	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Punch (C): A recent investigation shows that quite a number of people who keep servants cannot afford them. This is balanced, however, by the number of people who can afford them but cannot keep them.

London Sunday Pictorial: "Every business man nowadays wants his place in the sun," avers an economist. With the possible exception, of course, of the wax-work modeler.

North American Newspaper Alliance (C): Conscience is what makes the welcoming delegation at the depot look to the homecoming congressman like a posse.

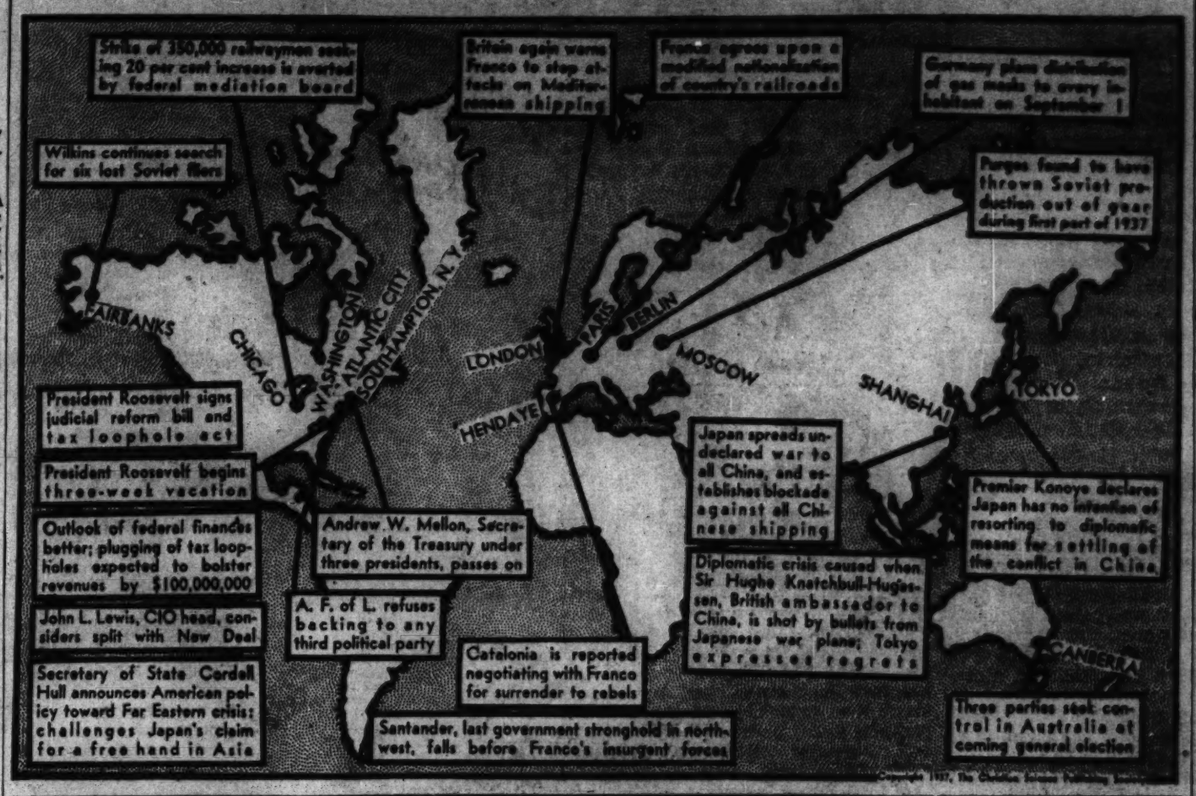
Quacks

A good story is related of the famous Dr. Jenner. He sent a gift of two ducks to the mother of a convalescent patient with this rhyming note:

"I've dispatched, my dear madam,
this scrap of a letter,
To say that Miss Wilson is very
much better.
A regular doctor no longer she
lacks,
And therefore I've sent her a
couple of quacks."

—Edinburgh Dispatch.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Strike of 350,000 railwaymen seeking 20 per cent increase is averted by federal mediation board
Britain again warns France to stop attacks on Mediterranean shipping
France agrees upon a modified nationalization of country's railroads
Germany plans distribution of gas masks to every inhabitant on September 1
Wilkins continues search for six lost Soviet fliers
Purges found to have thrown Soviet production out of gear during first part of 1937
FAIRBANKS
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
ATLANTIC CITY
SOUTHAMPTON, N.Y.
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
SHANGHAI
TOKYO
HENDAYE
President Roosevelt signs judicial reform bill and tax loophole act
President Roosevelt begins three-week vacation
Outlook of federal finances better; plugging of tax loopholes expected to bolster revenues by $100,000,000
John L. Lewis, CIO head, considers split with New Deal
Secretary of State Cordell Hull announces American policy toward Far Eastern crisis; challenges Japan's claim for a free hand in Asia
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury under three presidents, passes on
A. F. of L. refuses backing to any third political party
Catalonia is reported negotiating with Franco for surrender to rebels
Santander, last government stronghold in northwest, falls before Franco's insurgent forces
Japan spreads undeclared war to all China, and establishes blockade against all Chinese shipping
Diplomatic crisis caused when Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British ambassador to China, is shot by bullets from Japanese war plane; Tokyo expresses regrets
Premier Konoye declares Japan has no intention of resorting to diplomatic means for settling of the conflict in China
CANBERRA
Three parties seek control in Australia at coming general election

Sunbonnet Sue

The poplars point green fingers
To beauties of the sky—
The sun, the moon, the twinkling stars,
And white clouds floating by
L.M.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

'Too Much for the Whistle'

At the age of seven, Benjamin Franklin, his pockets filled with pennies given him by indulgent friends, met a boy in the street blowing on a cheap tin whistle, and was so charmed by its sound that he gave all of his money for it. Much to his chagrin, he learned that he had paid at least four times its worth.

"This, however, was afterwards of use to me," Franklin wrote many years later. "Often, when I was tempted to buy some unnecessary thing, I said to myself, 'Don't give too much for the whistle,' and so I saved my money. As I observed the actions of men, I thought I met with many, very many, who gave too much for the whistle."

After explaining how men often paid dearly in time, in money, and in character for vain and shallow things, Franklin concluded by saying, "In short, I conceived that a great part of the miseries of mankind were brought upon them by the false estimates they had of the value of things, and by their giving too much for their whistle."

Quotation for Today

WE WOULD do well to get our kindnesses done while they will do good, giving cheer and encouragement, and not keeping them back till there is no need for them.—J. R. Miller.

In Lighter Vein

Little Daddy

Joan, aged five, was speaking to her father on the telephone for the first time. As it was a little above her reach, her mother tipped the mouthpiece down toward her.

"Oh don't do that, mummy," she exclaimed, "daddy might fall out."—Wall St. Journal.

Solace

She: "My face is my fortune."

He: "Well, never mind. The richest people aren't always the happiest."—Answers.

Flatterer

He: "I prefer the English to the American mode of spelling."

She: "Indeed!"

He: "Yes. Take 'parlour,' for instance. Having 'U' in it makes all the difference in the world.—Montreal Star.

New Light on Proverb

"A trained mouse recently brought $125 at a London pet show."

"Yes, today if you can't make a better trap, you can retire to the woods and train a mouse."

—New Yorker

"Come, Clem, it's time for you to stroll through the dining room and ask if everything is all right."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Lesson From the Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Roseville, Calif.

That precious lessons come to us through nature and its winged creatures has been often proved; and it has again been evidenced in a recently witnessed occurrence, one in which there was a lesson of parental love, its readiness of self-sacrifice, and the ever-presence of protection.

A sparrow hawk was seen swooping down upon a linnet, which was winging hastily from the vicinity of its nest to draw upon itself an attack which would otherwise have been directed at its nested young. Because it was a match for the marauder neither in swiftness nor physical prowess, the linnet's sacrifice seemed imminent. But obviously, in consequence of the nature of its motive, the little bird was to be rewarded.

At the moment when the hawk was about to seize its prey a dove projected itself into the wake of the linnet. Disconcerted by this act, the hawk swerved and bent its attack upon the dove. Confident in its superior capability of fleetness and endurance, the dove led the hawk far and high into the sky in a futile chase.

Safe from further molestation, the linnet was left free to provide for its young.

Jest a Minute

"Why, it looks like mahogany to me!"

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Beatific—*Be-a-tif'-ik* (e long, a as in ask, i's short; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *beatus*, "happy, blissful, blessed," and *facere*, "to make"; and we use it in the sense of "having the power to make or impart bliss."

Beloved (Phil. 1:12; Col. 3:12)—Preferably three syllables in both instances.

Blessed (Jas. 1:25)—Here a future passive verb, and pronounced as one syllable.

Cognizance — *Kog'-nih-zanse* (o and a short, i clipped-short).

The Latin *cognoscere*, "to know" (*cum*, "with," and *gnoscere*, "to get a knowledge of"), lies back of our word, which, as generally understood, denotes perception of facts or conscious recognition of anything. We may be said to be cognisant of anything that is in the range of conscious observation.

Colossians—The new Webster's, with a mysterious brand of consistency, records that the singular form (designating an inhabitant of Colossæ) is sounded with first o as in obey, but that the plural (the name of the New Testament book) calls for the first o clipped-short! We still cling to *Ko-losh'-anz* (first o as in obey, second o short, a clipped-short).

Compound (adj.)—The accent is preferably on the first syllable.

Deflection, reflection — Clear-cut enunciation, especially on the first syllable, is especially desirable when these words are used in contrast.

The root common to both, of course, is the Latin *flectere*, "to turn or bend"; and the prefix *re* imparts the sense of "back," and *de* suggests "down or away."

In "reflection," then, we see "a giving back an image or likeness of." Man, in this sense, may be said to reflect God. But in "deflection" we detect "a turning away from the true source, or an inclination downward (toward materiality)"—to carry out the analogy.

Denial—*De-nī'-al.*

This is a powerful word, derived from the Latin *de*, here used in the sense of "fully," and *negare*, "to say no." A denial, then, is literally "a saying no fully"; and we are within our rights in using the word in the sense of "a complete rejection as a false conception; the assertion of one's absolute disbelief in the power, reality, or attraction of."

Divers—*Dī'-verz* (long ī).

Diversities—The first i is preferably long, according to the latest Webster's. While applauding this, we submit that in careful speech, the last syllable has more of a quick-long *e* sound than short *i*.

Edifying (Eph. 4:12) — *Ed'-ih-fī-ing* (e short, first i clipped-short, second long, third short; secondary stress on third syllable).

The evolution of "edify" from the Latin *ædes* is interesting. The Latin word originally designated a fireplace or hearth; and as that feature has since earliest times been regarded as the heart of the household, *ædes* came to denote the whole building; and *ædificare* meant "to build." The Old French *edifier*, "to build up," was the immediate source of our word. (Compare "edifice.")

The literal significance of "to construct, set up, or work up materials into a structure" has long been out of common use for "edify"; but the figurative sense of "to establish and organize," as a system, institution, or law, or "to establish or strengthen," as a person or moral quality, is in ordinary use. "To build up or increase faith and holiness" is a recognised definition of "edify" today.

Entity—*En'-tih-tih* (vowels short).

This word comes to us from the late Latin *ens* (*entis* in the genitive), "a thing, a being," formed as if it were the present participle of *esse*, "to be." (The Indo-Germanic root is *es*, "to be.") An entity, then, has real being, real existence, real substance. It is not here today and gone tomorrow. It *is*, and continues everlastingly to *be*.

Family—Three syllables; but the *i* is clipped-short.

Frailty—Two syllables.

Generic—*Je* (not *jeh*) *-ner'-ik.*

This adjective is applied to all things having the rank of a genus (Latin *genus*, "race"), which designates a category ranking between "family" and "species." For example, in the animal family, "Equus" is the generic term comprising various species: horses, donkeys, zebras, etc. In the animal family, of course, there are many other genera (plural of "genus"). Incidentally, "man" is a generic term comprising all men.

Inverted, subverted—When similar words are used close together and in contrast, the second word takes stress on the dissimilar syllable—in this case, *in-vurt'-ed, sub'-vurted.*

"Invert" and "subvert" may appear to be identical in meaning, especially since the prefix *in* in the special case of "invert" suggests a motion upward, and *sub* (usually meaning "under") in "subvert" hints "from beneath." (The Latin *vertere*, of course, means "to turn.")

"Invert," however, connotes only a casual turning over, making the bottom the top. For instance, one inverts a bottle—something light and without foundations. But whatever is subverted is overturned from its foundations; it is forcibly overthrown.

Mirage—*Mih-rahzh'* (i short, a as in arm).

A mirage (Latin *mirare*, "to wonder at") is a visual illusion produced by certain atmospheric conditions, by which the phantom of a distant object is seen. Such illusions, seen on plain, desert, or ocean, are caused by the reflection of light at the surface common to two strata of air of different temperatures. The genuine object may not be in sight, and the illusory reflection is frequently seen as though inverted. In simple terms, then, a mirage is an inverted illusion of the real thing.

Philip — The second syllable is *-ip*, not *-up*.

Reflex—*Re'-fleks.*

From the same roots as "reflection" (which see).

Subject—End it *-jekt*, not *-jikt*.

Sufficeth us (John 14:8)—A little added care in enunciation, and a brief hiatus between the words, will avoid *suh-fi-suh-thus*—or worse.

Vitiate—*Vish'-ih-ate* (i's short, a long).

This word is closely related to "vice," for both came to us from the Latin *vitium*, "fault, vice." (The verbal form *vitiare*, however, is the direct ancestor of "vitiate.")

To understand our word, then, we must think of it not only as "making weak," but as "making vicious." As commonly used, "vitiate" means "to contaminate, to destroy the validity or force of, to make ineffectual or faulty." For example, the starting of an automobile engine in a closed garage vitiates the air.

Wholly — Discriminate between this word and "holy" by pronouncing the latter *hō'-lih*, and the former *hole'-lih*.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: In cutting an average man's hair, a barber makes about four hundred and fifty snips with his scissors.

Fun With Matches: While the problem called for forming 5 equilateral triangles, it did not state they were to be of equal size. The cut below indicates how the matches should be arranged:

Letter Changing: Fade, made, male, mile, milk, silk.

How Many Posts?: 1330 posts.

Stars and Their Constellations: Betelgeuse—Orion; Aldebaran—Taurus; Spica—Virgo; Antares—Scorpius; Fomalhaut—Piscis Australinus; Deneb—Cygnus; Regulus—Leo; Castor—Gemini; Polaris—Ursa Minor; Algol—Perseus.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Master Hartgood*

By Le Pelley

HOW DO YE DO, MASTER HARTGOOD
WELCOME, FRIENDS — IN WHAT WAY CAN I SERVE YOU ?
MY NAME IS MR. LANEY. WE ARE NOT GOING TO OVERWHELM YOU WITH THE THANKS YOU MUST REALIZE WE HAVE IN OUR HEARTS, BUT I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ...
STEP INTO MY STUDY, GENTLEMEN, WHILE WE TALK. THE CHILDREN MAY PLAY ABOUT THE HOUSE AND GARDENS....
WOW— DID YOU HEAR THAT !! I'LL RACE ANYONE AROUND THE DINING ROOM TABLE IF HE CAN RUN THAT FAR !!!
LOOK AT THOSE BANISTERS — WHAT MARVELOUS SLIDING !!!
I AM GOING UP INTO ONE OF THE TOWERS
LET'S GO SLIDE ON THOSE LITTLE RUGS IN THE CORRIDORS.....

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Mystery of the Nancy Jane Solved*

By The Hagers

THERE WAS THE NANCY JANE ALL RIGHT. THE BOSUN SEEMED TO BE CONTRITE:
A WHALE CAME WHEN YOU WENT AWAY. NO PARKING, SAILOR, IN THIS BAY.'
HE ROARED. THEN TOOK THE ANCHOR CHAIN, AND PULLED ME OUT UPON THE MAIN.'
"WE DOUBTED YOU, MATE, ALL ALONG," I QUACKED. "WE'RE GLAD THAT WE WERE WRONG."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

C. I. O. in Politics

WILL John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization become the nucleus for a labor party in American politics? Many have wondered about this possibility during the week since Mr. Lewis challenged the Democratic Party —meaning evidently Mr. Roosevelt— to restore party discipline or confess inability to solve "pressing social problems."

This statement, stemming from a visible displeasure with the man whom he helped elect President, sounded very much like a hint of third party plans. Yet there are strong reasons why the C. I. O. is not likely to prove an instrument for displacing either of the present major parties or for converting American national politics into an outright class contest between business on one side and workers on the other.

In the first place, the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City this week emphasizes that the C. I. O. does not even represent all or perhaps even a majority of labor. Daniel J. Tobin, head of the teamsters' union, said: "There are 3,500,000 with their families and friends in the A. F. of L. who would vote against any third party started by John Lewis and his associates." And organized labor in the United States has recognized the weaknesses of acting as a labor party even when it was most united.

The farm vote which is usually counted on and must be had to make any workers' party approach a major fraction of the electorate is suspicious of the effects of organized labor on the prices of things farmers buy and is alienated immediately by the very name of C. I. O., to say nothing of the antipathy toward that more aggressive labor movement in the non-unionized South.

Hence the industrial union group would need far wider alliances than are in the offing to come anywhere near electing a president. More significant is the activity of C. I. O. locally in the politics of several American municipalities. It recently obtained nomination of its candidates for Mayor in Akron and Kent, Ohio, and reportedly is very active in cities of Michigan and some other states. If C. I. O. leaders can undercut the Democratic national machine in industrial cities and states where they have large followings they can wield a strong influence in the party and, probably more important, can enjoy the friendliness of local officials in event of strikes or disturbances.

In this respect they have taken a page from the book of certain industrialists who have sometimes used political influence to labor's discomfiture. But the seeking of special advantage through control of those who must swear to administer the laws fairly as servants of all the people is no more defensible when attempted by one group than by another.

The important safeguard in all these political movements is that if property and opportunity are well and fairly distributed the class appeal either to pride or to discontent is going to be too narrow to found a successful party and any group which does extend to the scope of a major party is bound to include many responsible and balancing elements.

After Santander

SINCE the fall of Santander to the Spanish Insurgents there seems little doubt that General Franco can dispose of the remaining Government forces in the northwest trapped around Oviedo, if he chooses to do so. There remains only the fresh attack from Catalonia on Huesca and Saragossa, threatening the deep Insurgent salient at Teruel, to hinder General Franco from transferring the bulk of his large northern forces to the central theater of war at Madrid.

What will happen there, unless the forces of peace can mobilize themselves more effectively, no one can say with confidence.

There were three Italian, two Moorish and several crack Insurgent Spanish divisions operating on Santander, using the heaviest artillery and tank armament, the most systematic machine warfare of the conflict thus far. Transfer most of this armament to Madrid, pit it against the constantly reinforced defences there, and the resulting carnage must shock humanity, of whatever partisan sympathies.

There is a tendency for the outside world to shrug its shoulders wearily, now, and say: "Let them fight it out." Civil wars, once under way, are peculiarly difficult to halt by negotiation. This attitude would be understandable, at least, but for one fact: Spain's war is not a civil war. Those armaments released from Santander, destined for Madrid, and those massed within Madrid, were not manufactured in Spain nor shipped there under international law; and these facts need constant repetition.

Instead of starving the war monster in Spain, the outside world is feeding him. And if the fall of Santander holds any meaning for peoples of all shades of opinion, it is that those governments which continually violate non-intervention, abetted by those which fail to invoke every ounce of diplomatic suasion and moral protest, must at this time accept a major share of responsibility for a policy of continuing a war, and of visiting still greater furies of mechanized warfare on the Spanish people of both sides.

Stocktaking

IT IS helpful at times to draw aloof from the welter of propaganda that besets the citizens of all nations and indulge in a little stocktaking of the actual world situation.

The balance sheet has some serious items on the debit side, but after due credit has been given to the constructive events—or at any rate plans under contemplation—there remains a balance which may definitely be regarded as profit.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, in a recent speech observed how easy it is for different nations to agree with one another, if they only approach the subject under consideration in the right spirit. It is in this aspect of the situation that the principal gain is to be found.

There are two undeniable factors in the current situation. The first is that in every country the paramount desire is that the government of that country shall be found to be a workable concern, and the second that in no country does there exist the belief that war can be embarked upon with any prospect of profitable result.

If these two factors are correctly stated —as we believe they are—they point to a measure of unanimity which has hitherto been lacking in international affairs. Propagandists employed to work in the supposed interests of their country begin to realize that the maximum bitterness and criticism is not the most effective means for bringing about better relations, and a noteworthy improvement in this respect begins to make itself felt. Consideration for each other's methods of government is being extended in place of continuous and disrespectful gibes.

With the abatement of this wordy warfare individuals and nations find themselves freer to attend to their own business, which in some countries has now assumed quite urgent dimensions. It may even appear before long—in a slight measure it has already begun to appear—that the atmosphere of mistrust having lifted like a fog, nations may begin to be considerate of each other's needs, and even where opportunity offers be taking steps in the direction of their alleviation.

This is not to say that fundamental grounds of difference will not continue to exist for a long time to come; but if it is beginning to be learned that the way out of a tangle is not to be found by any violent process of cutting the knots, but rather by the more patient and laborious process of unraveling them, we can count this also as gain, and look forward hopefully to the future.

"Red Taping" the Trailer

THE erstwhile stay-at-home who, having purchased a trailer, is now pleasantly and economically engaged in seeing the country, will perhaps be mildly surprised to learn that his 1937 edition of the "covered wagon" is still on probation, not by citizens themselves, but by cities through which, in increasing numbers, they pass. He may also learn that, as a source of new civic regulations, the "cavorting cottage" is well in the lead; that it has been made the subject of municipal attention in fifty-three incorporated towns, many of which, in lieu of regulating the speed of this latest accessory, have determined the length of its stay.

Six of ten cities of 100,000 population surveyed by the American Municipal Association have set time limits on the trailer, while in sixteen others owners are restrained from removing wheels or blocking up the gypsying equipage, the authorities holding, perhaps with justice, that this action removes the trailer from the city ordinance classification, placing it under state and municipal housing code provisions.

In these ordinances regulating length of stay, some leniency is displayed. At Ocean Park, New Jersey, for instance, trailerites may camp for 120 days in any 12-month period, while Sault Ste. Marie, in Michigan, waives a 90-day time limit to permit occupants to settle during the winter months, provided they are gainfully employed.

What of the trailer? Will it be so hedged with regulations that it will finally find a resting place in the owner's newly acquired rear yard, to serve as a rainy day playhouse for the children or as a relic of the lost art of "trailering"? One has only to compare the motoring regulations of an earlier time for reassurance. Each city, then, made laws of its own. So contradictory were they that the motorist, successfully running the gantlet of rules and regulations in one city, would find himself a serious offender in the next town. Now, however, motoring regulations from Atlantic to Pacific are fairly well co-ordinated.

And so, eventually, the "perambulating penthouse" will come into its own and the probationer will be accepted as "one of the family." Until that time, owners of trailers may advance their cause measurably by appending to the rules of the road the Golden Rule, by refraining from the practice of discarding cans and milk-bottles along the highway, by comporting themselves in the trailer as though it were their home, which, in reality, it is. This will aid materially in speeding the day when the large list of municipal "Dont's" shall be superseded by an even larger "Welcome."

Journalism in a Nutshell

Book News of the Day

AMONG the neat jobs of condensation to be found in this era of pocket digests and miniature cameras is a slim volume, SURVEY OF JOURNALISM, edited by George Fox Mott, of the University of Minnesota, and twelve co-authors, all of them teachers of journalism or practicing journalists. (New York: Barnes & Noble. $2.) Even the type is condensed, and the paper is sufficiently thin so that the 350 pages make a deceptively small book. In so limited a compass the authors have presented a large library on journalism.

The book is a novelty, both in concept and in execution. As the title implies, it is a survey of the entire field of journalism, including newspapers, magazines, reviews, class, trade and professional journals. It discusses the making of these publications from every point of view—editorial, business, advertising, circulation, mechanical. In addition, it offers vocational data, information about syndicates, the law as it affects the press, the place of literature in journalism, references to policy and ethics in the field, the preparation of advertising copy and layout, and something about the terminology of the calling. And this is not including a limited but well correlated bibliography, a style guide and an index.

As Prof. Grant M. Hyde of the University of Wisconsin says in his introduction, the survey "represents an entirely new project in journalism textbooks." That is what the book is, a textbook, but one intended to serve the student and the practicing journalist alike, and one intended as a manual for those who would view the entire field of journalism. It also relates the previous textbooks on the subjects to one another. All the information is presented in forty-two chapters, none of which exceeds sixteen pages, and most of which are far shorter.

If the book has a fault, perhaps it rests in what one might call its internal mechanics. Every chapter is outlined within itself, with indented precedes, numbered boldface cross-heads, several paragraphs of italic copy and lettered boldface subheads. While all this is intended to simplify its use by reducing to a minimum the reader's need for thought, and may indeed be helpful to the student, it also is slightly distracting. But it could scarcely be regarded as a serious objection to a book so clearly designed for a special audience.

The book presents a vast amount of information, extremely well selected, clearly organized, and made even more lucid by a large number of illustrations and diagrams. It is an interesting addition to the list of books on journalism, useful both for the information it contains and for the vocational data it offers those preparing for journalism.

R. W. D.

Too Much of a Diversion?

Abundance of the Danube

NITRA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

WE ARE on a wooded hill that rises from a plain and in a castle tower that rises from the hill. It is a glowing, many-colored world. About our castle is a bright and bustling town, with ancient steeples, busy shops and blocks of tables spread upon wide sidewalks.

About the town, upon the rich and fecund soil of the Danube's wide-spreading valley, stretches an unending kaleidoscope of fields, with checked, wide-placed rows of tender maize, with thick-planted lines of sugar beets not far out of the ground, with rank, green fodder of several sorts and with slightly yellow wheat, while into the fields, on every side, have stolen lawless bands of red poppies, yellow mustard and blue bachelor buttons. And to this colored world belongs a colored map—of many tongues and tribes and states.

We feel the lure of Europe's greatest valley; we can imagine ten thousand men and women plucking grapes, twice as many with bowed backs, digging sugar beets, and many hundred thousands, with rhythmic strokes of sun-browned arms, scything wide swathes down endless fields of wheat.

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This Danube pours out its wealth in sheaves and stacks and piles. Abundance leaps from every clod, calling mankind to revel in it. And men have come from east and west, from north and south, with families and with herds, with steeds and swords to claim it. That is what the historians say, but we need no historian to tell us that. It is written on these colored fields, in towers and steeples, on signboards by the road, on menus at every café, on boots and hats and heads.

Coming to this towered hill we passed women washing clothes beside a pool. Babies had come with them and little girls to watch the babies. 'Twas like a picnic with more laughs than sighs, more songs than complaints and the songs were in Hungarian, a language brought by mounted settlers from Asia a millennium ago.

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A little farther on we found another group of women washing clothes beside a stream. With them too were babies, watched by little sister, but when those babies are sung to sleep 'tis with Slovakian songs. We stopped at an inn and a German woman served us. A Jew sold us benzine. Long lines of women moved down the beet fields hoeing—they were Hungarians. The officials who came to inspect the fields and supervise the insect extermination were Czechs.

If we had been in a speeding mood, we could have passed in a single day from Polish lands, through Russian woods, across the whole of Slovakia, besides scores of German towns, into Hungary and out of Hungary, past Bunevtsi settlements, Croatians, Roumanians and Serbs to Belgrade, the capital of the Serbiantsi. All in a short day's drive, across Danube bridges and over Danube plains.

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Every race here has its history and every town its tale; every steeple rings out sacred chronicles and every tower hides age-old annals in its stones. Kings, Czars and Emperors scattered colonists on these lands as gardeners arrange flower beds; bishops, missionaries and crusaders planted faiths here as meisters weave figures into rings. Adventurers carved out estates, placing classes above classes, and masses below masses as rock layers in a canyon.

We see all that from the tower of Nitra castle. We could see it too from a dozen neighboring castles, from every hut, cathedral, grove or palace wall. It is whispered from the many swishing skirts of maidens, it is stamped from black boots and waved from feather-bearing hats of lord and peasant.

That's Central Europe! The Danube pours out its wealth as through all the years. Flowers and food spring up in great abundance to bring joy to men. And Nature made no boundaries. It draws no barriers between field and field. This valley is all one; its hills and hollows, meadows and woods molten fast together. It is plenty and it is beauty, it is a joyous clime, with lavish summer and exuberant fall.

Yet it is a Babylon of tongues and creeds and classes. These men and women who look alike, work alike, and live alike, have not found harmony.

When statesmen assemble, diplomats confer, and generals consult, one of their chief cares is how to arrange this living mosaic of the Danube valley.

R. H. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Apprentices as Legislators

By Frank L. Perrin

ANY unprejudiced appraisal of the legislation enacted by the Congress of the United States during its sessions subsequent to the elections of 1932 would show, it must be admitted, a progressive tendency in the direction of a more comprehensive appreciation of national and regional needs. But because of this there should be no tendency to condone the palpable blunders frequently made, or the apparent, or alleged tendency of the majority in both branches of Congress to approve, without consideration or demur, those measures listed by the Chief Executive as vitally important in carrying out administrative policies. Actual losses thus incurred have been great, and regrettable, because the courts have, of necessity, been slow in reversing, or vetoing, such acts as could not stand the constitutional tests applied.

Those who were aware of the circumstances surrounding the national elections in 1932, and who are able to review, unaided, the political history of that year, will recall that in nearly every state there were elected as representatives in Congress those absolutely without legislative experience, many of whom were nominated for office without the slightest expectation that they would be elected. Indeed it is a matter of common knowledge that some of these were elected without being informed that they were candidates, and of course, without taking part in the pre-election campaign.

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Thus it came about that in the Congress which convened in 1933 a majority of the newly-chosen representatives on the Democratic side not only needed, but actually sought direction and leadership. The stage was admirably set for carrying out the President's experimental New Deal program. No argument was required to convince members of this primary class that something had gone amiss economically. They were told, and made to believe, that the political specialists could and would prescribe the best, if not the only remedy.

It is not to be wondered at that Congress avidly and without question followed a leadership both ready and willing to point the way. A majority of its members had no plan to propose, no experience upon which to draw in time of doubt, no chart to show the shoals upon which political hopes are so often wrecked. Thus manned and captained, the flag-bedecked ship undertook to find a passage in strange waters. Was not the zeal and assurance displayed by the captain sufficient to inspire courage and command obedience on the part of the crew?

It has been a gay and lively excursion. Some of the adventures experienced have not been happy ones. The "New Deal" flag under which the apprentices sailed was not familiar to those of an older school of politics and economics who observed it. To the more conservative of those of the older schools, both Democratic and Republican it suggested the presence of a bouncing and shifting Jolly Roger—something to be avoided, if not actually feared.

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Like so many adventures, this was bound to come at last to an end. But even now there remains some doubt as to just what has happened. But I am convinced, perhaps against quite convincing evidence to the contrary, that the New Deal ship has not been scuttled, and that it has not been entirely deserted by its crew. It is more reasonable to believe that instead of actual mutiny upon the political high seas the now sophomore undergraduates in the President's school have learned something of their own responsibilities and of their duties as guardians of the welfare of the folks back home.

That, reasonably analyzed, is the attitude of the once fledgling members of Congress who, in an orderly and regular manner, have asserted their individual independence during the recent session. They have learned, somwhat tardily, that they are accountable, following the holiday cruise, to the men and women who elected them, and not to a political regime whose policies cannot be forecast and whose aims are not definitely disclosed.

It may be too early to award a blanket merit card to those who have, in an emergency, remembered their first and greatest responsibility. But due credit should be given to all those who have displayed individual courage under fire. There is no division of thought or sentiment in the United States when the time comes to stand four-square in support of any plan which will advance and assure the public welfare. No party lines separate patriotic Americans.

The Wide Horizon

When Ideologies Differ

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

NOT long ago I was asked to tell an International Summer School why nations misunderstand each other. So I trotted out my notion that what prevents peoples from understanding each other is not so much the difference of their languages as the difference of the things they take for granted.

Two days later an article in a leading English journal brought me up with a round turn. It seemed to shout at me, "Physician, heal thyself!" It quoted approvingly a phrase recently written by Viscount Hardinge of Penshurst in a letter decrying the League of Nations: "The problem is now not to make the world safe for democracy, but to make the co-existence of democracies and dictatorships safe for the world." And this journal concluded:

"Let us see whether it is not possible to extend the sound British principle of working from the practical to the ideal and, eschewing all attempts to lay a foundation-stone in the skies, build modestly upward from any patch of earth that seems suitable for the edifice we want to see erected—always bearing in mind that it may afterward have to be enlarged, altered, or demolished in favor of a new one."

* * *

I rubbed my eyes. Is understanding, or tolerant co-existence possible between democracies and dictatorships? If Lord Hardinge had not been quoted I might have been slower to see where the snag lay. His mind is definitely pre-war. He is a hard-bitten diplomatist of the old school. For years before the World War he was Permanent Under-Secretary to the British Foreign Office, and in this capacity used to accompany King Edward VII on his travels. After the war, as British Ambassador in Paris, he was a member of the "Ambassadors' Conference" which replaced the Supreme Council of the Allied and Associated Powers. There he was partly, if not chiefly, responsible for the "settlement" of the Corfu incident of 1923, which took the wind out of the sails of the budding League of Nations, enabled Mussolini to "get away with" the iniquitous bombardment of Corfu, and saved Fascist Italy from having to capitulate to the League.

It is easy to understand why a League of Nations inspired by Woodrow Wilson's ideal of making the world "safe for democracy" should be repugnant to this diplomatic veteran. But why should a leading British journal, written by younger pens, quote with approval his phrase about making the co-existence of democracies and dictatorships safe for the world? Is not the British Commonwealth of Nations an association of democracies? Is it not founded on the very principles which dictatorships most emphatically reject?

So I came back to the difference of the things people take for granted. Lord Hardinge takes for granted the world as it was before 1914. Many of our younger men have, on the contrary, an entirely post-war background. They knew nothing of the pre-war world, and were still in their 'teens when the war ended. Of the ideals, strivings, and passionate faith of the men whom the war "regenerated"—to use a favorite expression of one of them, President Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia — they know only what they have heard from cynics or deduced from failures to translate war ideals into peace practice. So they feel an instinctive affinity with pre-war minds which take it for granted that the nations can never be managed on other lines than those which landed the world in the immense disaster of 1914.

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These younger unregenerates do not say, in so many words, that the principle of Abraham Lincoln and those of Adolf Hitler or Benito Mussolini are equally excellent, but they aver that "the problem" is now to provide for the co-existence of those who trample upon human freedom with those who uphold and defend it. They would merely have the nations live and let live, trade with each other as freely as preparedness for international slaughter may permit and, each from its own "patch of earth," set its feet on the path that leads through bankruptcy to destruction.

If—which Heaven forfend!—I were a cynic, I might be moved to mirth by seeing the very journal which on August 4, quoted Lord Hardinge with approval, hoist with its own petard on August 10, when it learned of the impending expulsion from Germany of its very regenerate Berlin correspondent. Then it exclaimed that this arbitrary act would "merely confirm in their opinion those people in this and other countries who consider that National Socialist standards do not accord with the usual courtesies of civilized international life, and would be a serious setback to those who are working for an improvement of Anglo-German relations."

Have our post-war unregenerates been taking wrong things for granted? Can they be right in assuming that tolerance and aggressive intolerance, systems of freedom and systems of unfreedom, can live cheek by jowl, and that Anglo-German relations, in particular, can be improved by a British refusal to stand up for the principles which the persecuted German Churches are heroically defending? If they are right, there are certainly some things I do not understand. I take other things for granted.